



Sabotage of Air India jet suspected • Tokyo airport bomb kills two

Jumbo crashes killing 325



WORLDWIDE TRAGEDY: One of the four bodies taken off a helicopter at Cork, left; a badly injured baggage handler is taken away in Tokyo centre; and a relative of an Air India victim shows her anguish in New Delhi.

By Paul Keel, David Rose, Ajoy Bose in New Delhi, and Joe Joyce in Dublin

Sabotage was being seen last night as the most likely cause of the fate of the Air India jumbo jet which was lost off the Irish coast yesterday with 325 people aboard.

As a huge sea rescue operation continued, the jumbo, 120 miles south-west of Cork, Indian officials in Delhi reluctantly conceded that only something as catastrophic as an explosion could have caused the aircraft to drop from the sky in an instant.

That conclusion also appeared to be supported by the spread of wreckage and bodies over a five-mile area, which suggested that the jumbo jet, en route from Canada to Bombay, probably disintegrated before hitting the sea.

It was the third worst disaster in aviation history. Indian police are understood to have contacted their Canadian counterparts to inquire about an explosion in luggage unloaded from a Canadian Pacific flight at Tokyo International Airport yesterday. Two baggage handlers were killed.

That aircraft began its flight in Vancouver and the Air India jumbo flight originated in Toronto.

There is a large Indian community in Toronto, including Sikhs, and tensions within the community have increased since the storming of the Sikh shrine at Amritsar by Indian government forces last year.

But officials in Toronto have been reluctant to discuss the possibility of sabotage, fearing it might damage relations with the Indian government.

An Indian official at Heathrow airport, London, said that the plane had received reports from the cockpit of the jumbo jet that it was in trouble. The aircraft was seen to be in flames as it fell from the sky.

But as a team of civil aviation investigators left New Delhi for London to begin the inquiry into the crash, ordered by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, Irish and British officials involved in yesterday's recovery operation were cautious over speculations

on the likely cause of the disaster.

Ninety-seven bodies had been recovered from the sea by last night. A doctor at Cork's regional hospital, where the bodies were ferried, said that four which he had examined had suffered multiple injuries but not blast or burn marks.

The search coordinator at Heathrow, Sir John Grieve, said that the bodies were being recovered as fast as possible.

Wreckage was found virtually under the spot where the jet went off the radar screen, suggesting that the aircraft had dropped like a stone from its flight path at 31,000 feet. The air-sea rescue operation was launched shortly after the jet's disappearance, with RAF and Royal Navy Sea King helicopters, and a US Navy helicopter, all hunting for the wreckage.

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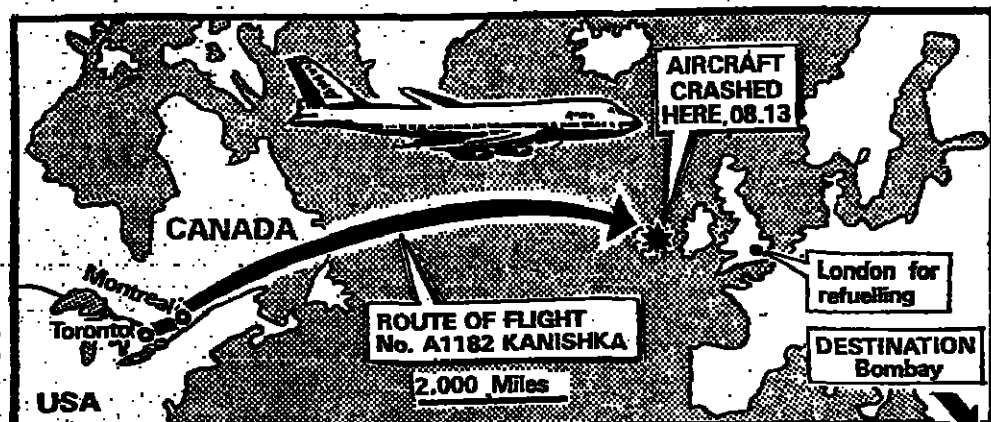
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Patience, grief and tears at Delhi

From Ajoy Bose in New Delhi

RELATIVES and friends thronged Delhi airport last night as news of the crash spread.

Sedysawadi Bejai, aged 72, had travelled by bus the entire day from a remote village in the north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh to meet her 22-year-old daughter, Anju, who was coming from Toronto on the Air India flight.

"She was coming home after three long years in Canada to get married to an engineer. Her room 1 had fixed up for her. What was to be a day of joy has turned into the blackest day of my life," she said.

A similar tale of grief was echoed by Marjhan Singh, a Sikh farmer from the Punjab whose 24-year-old daughter, Primla, was also coming back from Canada to get married.

Despite an Indian Government statement that the possibility of terrorism was very remote, relatives waited for more news, and many left without knowing the fate of their loved ones.

Relatives crowded around the information counter set up by Air India in the departure lounge at the airport. Most of them had heard the initial news on television nearly seven hours after the crash.

A stewardess, Renua Bhasin, aged 22, had promised her parents that she would quit flying after one more trip. "We were searching for a good groom for her," said her brother-in-law Chander Saini.

The Hindu film star Vijayendra Ghatge, who had been in the jumbo jet, said he had not been recovered. A survey ship with a mini-submarine was chartered to lead the hunt for them. The ship, Guardline Locust, will put into Yarmouth to be specially fitted with search and recovery equipment, including the mini-submarine Scorpia.

Asked about the possibility of sabotage, he said: "We have had over the past few

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lodging rules relaxed

THE Government has bowed to pressure and extended the exemption categories in its board and lodge regulations only eight weeks after their introduction. Back page.

Coffins return

US viewers watched President Reagan greet the coffins of the four marines killed in El Salvador. Page 5.

Exports fall

OPTIMISM over the strength of the manufacturing industry is fading as export orders decline, says the CBI. Page 22.

Comecon link

COMECON, the Communist economic group, is to make a new approach to negotiate formal links with the EEC. Page 6.

Benn 'defence'

POLITICAL embarrassment faces the Government which has to defend a nationalisation deal made by Mr Tony Benn. Page 2.

35ft winner

A 35 foot putt gave Severiano Ballesteros a sudden death victory over Bernhard Langer in the Irish open. Page 27.

Ulster cloud

AN atmosphere of gloom clouds the Anglo-Irish talks on the future of Northern Ireland, writes Paul Johnson. Page 3.

Class distinction

NEIL Kinnock and Norman Tebbit seemed well down the ladder when the class of 1970 — now enjoying its 15th anniversary — entered Parliament, recalls David McKie. Page 4.

The weather

SUNNY intervals and scattered showers. Details, back page.

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Today

STEPPING STONES

Why the peace convoy is user-friendly to Stonehenge. An archaeologist writes in Agenda, page 22.

WIMBLEDON FURY

Supremacy, the anatomy of an American hero, page 19. David Irvine raises the curtain on Wimbledon fortnight, page 27.

ARMOUR AND AMOUR

Hugh Hefert on the compelling actress and the play that makes Shakespeare our contemporary. Arts Guardian, page 20.

Tomorrow

EYE FULL

Andra Mara has become Ireland's only female private detective. She reveals the secrets of her trade to Guardian Women.

Wednesday

BEEFCAKE

Guardian Women exposes a woman's eye view of the erotic male.

Thursday

EYE PIECE

Futures looks at Europe's biggest telescope.

Israel to liberate 31 Shi'ite prisoners

From Ian Black in Beirut

The Israeli army announced yesterday that it would free 31 Shi'ite detainees today, in a move that the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, said was not connected to the American hostage crisis.

"We are releasing 31 Shi'ites, and it is in accordance with the policy which was established in the past," a military spokesman said.

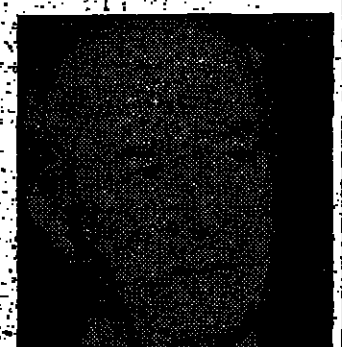
The release of the prisoners will, however, provide a practical test of the Israeli army's ability to liberate the Shi'ite Amal movement, Mr Rabin said.

An Amal official, commenting last night on reports that Israel is to free 31 of the two Lebanese detainees in the Amal prison camp, said that so far Amal had no plans to free any of the TWA hostages in response to this action. But Mr Rabin's guards were turning

reporters away from his house in West Beirut yesterday, and he cancelled a previously arranged interview with an American TV network.

Mr Rabin, who is also the Lebanese Minister of Justice, says he is mediating between the actual hijackers — believed to be members of a radical Shi'ite group — and the Americans, and he has warned repeatedly that if he cannot solve the crisis he will end his involvement.

There was speculation in Beirut last night that Mr Rabin could announce a response to the Israeli offer of the black-ars might agree to free one of



Mr Yitzhak Rabin, no connection with hostages

He 30 American hostages previously reported to be unwell and seen by doctors here on Saturday. They are Mr Jimmy Bell, Palmer, of Arkansas, and Mr Claude Whittemore, of Maryland.

The problem with mutual, pleasured release, however, is that it does not satisfy the hijackers' demand for the freeing of all the Lebanese detainees in Israel before the Americans are released. And even if it did work, another potential complication is the fact that some of the prisoners are Palestinians and Sunni Muslims.

The same demand by the hijackers would appear to rule out any chances for the four-point plan reportedly proposed to Mr Rabin by the US ambassador in Beirut, Mr Reginald Bartholomew, during secret contacts between the two sides last week.

The respected Beirut daily, An-Nahar, yesterday quoted an unidentified diplomat as saying that the plan involved the release of all US hostages, and an American statement condemning all violations of international law, including terrorism, hijacking and the holding of prisoners in defiance of Geneva Conventions.

Cabinet meets on spending

By John Carvel, Political Correspondent

THE Cabinet met for five hours at Chequers yesterday to discuss the seemingly overwhelming problems of balancing public spending and taxation.

The rare Sunday session, which was due to continue through tea and conclude with a working supper, is understood to have raised the uncomfortable question of how to level out spending when the flow of income

from sales of state assets begins to dry up.

The Prime Minister's determination to deliver tax cuts ahead of the general election had been demonstrated in a Saturday speech to the Welsh Tory conference in Llandudno. "Tax incentives are necessary if our economy is to thrive," he said. "People have a right to keep more of their own earnings, and that applies whether it is the bottom or the middle or the top of the scale. We are cutting personal taxes, not yet enough, but we are going in the right direction and we intend to go further."

The Chequers session, also attended by Treasury officials and the party chairman Mr John Gummer, was not intended to get down to the precise method, timing and amount of these tax cuts.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is likely to have pointed out, however, that Ministers face a difficult choice if he is to be able to find the £9.5 billion tax reductions which he planned

Turn to back page, col. 5

Time bomb found in packed London hotel

By Seumas Milne

A time bomb which police believe was planted by the IRA was found yesterday in a crowded hotel near Buckingham Palace in London.

The bomb, which was found hidden in a room at the Rubens Hotel in Buckingham Palace Road, was defused after the building had been evacuated.

The hotel was packed with tourists and the head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorism branch, Commander Simon Crawshaw, said he believed it had been chosen at random to cause injury to the greatest number of people. He said the device was very sophisticated and had an anti-handling mechanism.

After the bomb had been defused, police continued to search the 181-room hotel for another device.

Police confirmed that the bomb had a timing mechanism — the same method used to detonate the Grand Hotel bomb in Brighton last year. The latest device was timed to go off "days in the future," said Commander Crawshaw.

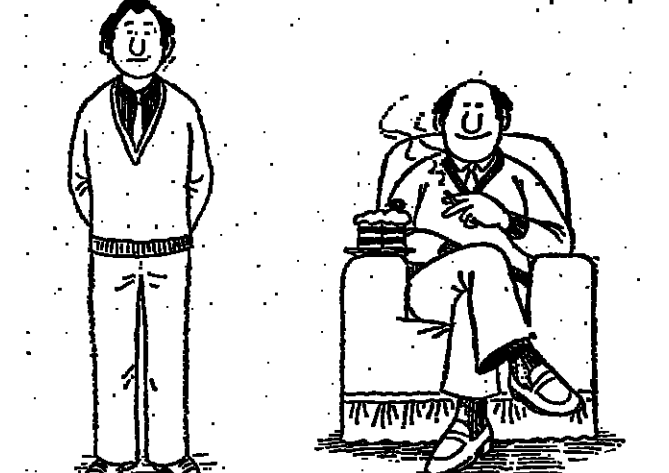
He ruled out Buckingham Palace as a target, but said the force of the blast could have damaged windows in Buckingham Palace Mews if the bomb had exploded.

He would not be drawn on whether the discovery heralded the start of a new bombing campaign by IRA terrorists on the British mainland. He agreed that the device could have killed and maimed many people.

Police are understood to have been called to the hotel after a tip-off. They found the bomb behind a bedside cabinet. It was made safe an hour and a quarter later. Commander Crawshaw refused to say if anyone was helping police with inquiries.

Police were last night continuing to search all the hotel's rooms, but Commander Crawshaw said that he did not believe there was another device in the building. "We would rather be safe than sorry," he said.

He refused to be drawn on when the bomb may have been planted, but said there had been some conclusion from a police check on the hotel register. Guests evacuated from the Rubens are being housed nearby at the Royal Westminster Hotel.



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Moss Evans challenges view of TUC hierarchy

Union hints at softer approach

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

The once hard-line Transport and General Workers' Union last night looked about to take a more pragmatic approach towards the Government's legislation on union ballots, the closed shop, and action by the courts.

Mr Moss Evans, the TGWU's general secretary, said on the eve of its biennial conference at Bournemouth, that the union's representatives on the TUC general council would advocate restraint towards legislation until the matter was debated at the TUC congress in September.

The TGWU's line will be made clearer later this week, when the issue is debated by more than 1,000 delegates. However, Mr Evans appeared to be preparing the union for a softer approach. The conference is very sophisticated and pragmatic and I have no doubt at all that it will take a pragmatic line," he declared.

Mr Evans indicated that the TGWU's rules enable it to comply with the legislation if it wished. For example, he said, there was nothing in the rules which prevented members holding a ballot before striking action.

He argued that the rules could meet most of the requirements of recent government trade union legislation. "There is nothing wrong with our rules and with the government of this union. It is not some corporate body with a godfather at its head," he said.

Mr Evans said that one of the most difficult issues was the acceptance of government money for ballot purposes. He avoided direct criticism of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which has just received £1.2 million from the Government for past internal ballots, and said that the TGWU would not like to see the engineers expelled for defying TUC policy. He added the AUEW to freeze the money. "A union should be strong enough to stand without government money. If you don't, it's a relatively short step towards corporatism."

Mr Evans will be absent from today's first serious discussion by TUC leaders on what attitude to take towards the AUEW. The union faces suspension of expulsion for defying TUC policy, but many TUC leaders will be looking for a compromise to prevent such a damaging course of action.

TGWU accepts legal risk on aid to miners

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

The Transport and General Workers' Union last night agreed to go solo and back the miners with financial assistance, even if the TUC is prevented by legal problems from setting up a trust fund to do the same.

This unconditional offer was made by Mr Moss Evans, the TGWU's general secretary, on the eve of a meeting of the TUC finance and general purposes committee today. The committee is to consider whether it is possible to set up a fund. Several TUC leaders believe that such a scheme would place the organisation outside the law unless Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, is ready to purge his contempt of court.

Mr Evans made it clear that the aid given to the TGWU was different from that of the TUC. "We would be prepared to test the law. We don't want to do anything to undermine the authority of the TUC, but we think they're wrong about this. We ought to take the initiative to help the miners all we can," he said.

According to Mr Evans, the NUm requires £31,000 a week for running costs to maintain the fabric of the union while its funds remain sequestered. The TGWU leader thinks that this should be forthcoming from the rest of the trade union movement and intends using further persuasion of the TUC to adopt a more positive attitude towards the NUm.

Mr Evans made much of the fact that the TGWU had given the miners more than £1 million in aid during the strike. Other unions, particularly the

print workers and the railway unions, were also keenly involved.

The TGWU move will not be welcomed by the TUC. Mr Evans will be absent from today's meeting because he will be attending the TGWU biennial conference at Bournemouth but the TGWU view is unlikely to make much difference to the general attitude of TUC leaders.

At several private meetings with Mr Scargill they have asked him if he would be prepared to purge his contempt, without success. Their lawyers have therefore instructed them that any trust fund could also be seized by the courts and that any trustees who would have to be members of the TUC general council, could also find themselves in default of the law.

Paul Heyland adds: The South Wales miners' president, Mr Emyr Williams, yesterday accused the National Coal Board of gross injustice in dismissing a miner who was acquitted last month of the murder of a taxi driver during the coal strike.

A jury at Cardiff crown court had found Mr Anthony Williams, aged 28, of Rhymney, mid-Glamorgan, not guilty of murder on the direction of the judge. He was also cleared on two charges of conspiring to damage the taxi and endanger life.

Two other miners were found guilty of murdering Mr David Wilkie, by dropping a concrete block through his windscreen as he drove a miner to work in a police convoy. They were jailed for life.

After talks with his manager at Blackwood colliery, near Blackwood in Gwent, Mr Williams had believed he would be reinstated. Later he was recalled to the manager's office and given his cards with a letter stating that he was being dismissed for gross misconduct.

Mr Emyr Williams said: "I am shocked and utterly dismayed. It is complete injustice and the board now are becoming the law of the land."

Leaders of Britain's 16,000 pit deputies will discuss their part in the year-long miners' strike and the recent overtime ban over colliery closures at their annual conference, which opens today in Great Yarmouth. More than 100 delegates of the sector's various unions will meet for the first time since the miners' dispute ended in March.

School head inquiry opens in turmoil

By Michael Parkin

AFTER an opening day of turmoil, comparative calm returned yesterday to the inquiry at Ilkley by school governors into the conduct of the suspended Bradford headmaster, Mr Ray Honeyford.

Mr Honeyford wrote a series of articles in one of which he said that academic standards fell in schools where white children were in a minority. About 90 per cent of the pupils at his school, Drummond Middle, are black. He was suspended after a vote of no confidence by Bradford education sub-committee.

The inquiry began on Saturday with a Labour councillor, Mr Reuben Goldberg, warning out with condemnation documents because he believed that the inquiry was biased.

Lawyers acting for Mr Honeyford secured an injunction from Mr Justice Joffe, in the Queen's Bench Division, ordering him to return the documents.

Mr Goldberg said that many governors, including Labour members, were boycotting the inquiry. "We refuse to take part in this charade," he said.

Describing the hearing as unrepresentative, he said that most governors had made it clear that they wished Mr Honeyford to stay on. Parents, pupils and other councillors want him dismissed.

Mr Goldberg said that a majority of the governors had refused to hear the complaints of parents and pupils and carried a vote supporting Mr Honeyford.

The governors left in the morning, leaving the desire not to drop the evidence," he said. He called on the director and assistant director of education to act on the views of most of the parents and school headmasters.

Yesterday, Mr Goldberg attempted to return to the inquiry. He said that while he was making a telephone call the documents had been forcibly removed from him by Mr Jonathan Baskans, the clerk to the inquiry, and the solicitors' meeting for Mr Honeyford.

He then entered the meeting, intending to sit as an observer. He was told that the governors had been excluded minutes earlier to exclude him.

The chairman, Conservative Councillor Ernest Kinder, said: "We felt that he had already relinquished his right to sit as an observer and there is no place for observers at such a meeting."

Councillor John Lambert, Labour education spokesman at Bradford, said he supported the governors who had refused to attend the meeting.

"Since the decision is pre-conceived, the inquiry is an irrelevance," he said. "I see no sense in anyone being part of a bureaucratic farce."

The 18 school governors attended yesterday's hearing. The inquiry is not open to the press. It is hearing evidence from eight witnesses, and is expected to end today.

Dolphin 'upset by Concorde'

Windsor Safari Park is to ask the effects on the dolphin Concorde because she was frightened yesterday may be frightened by the noise.

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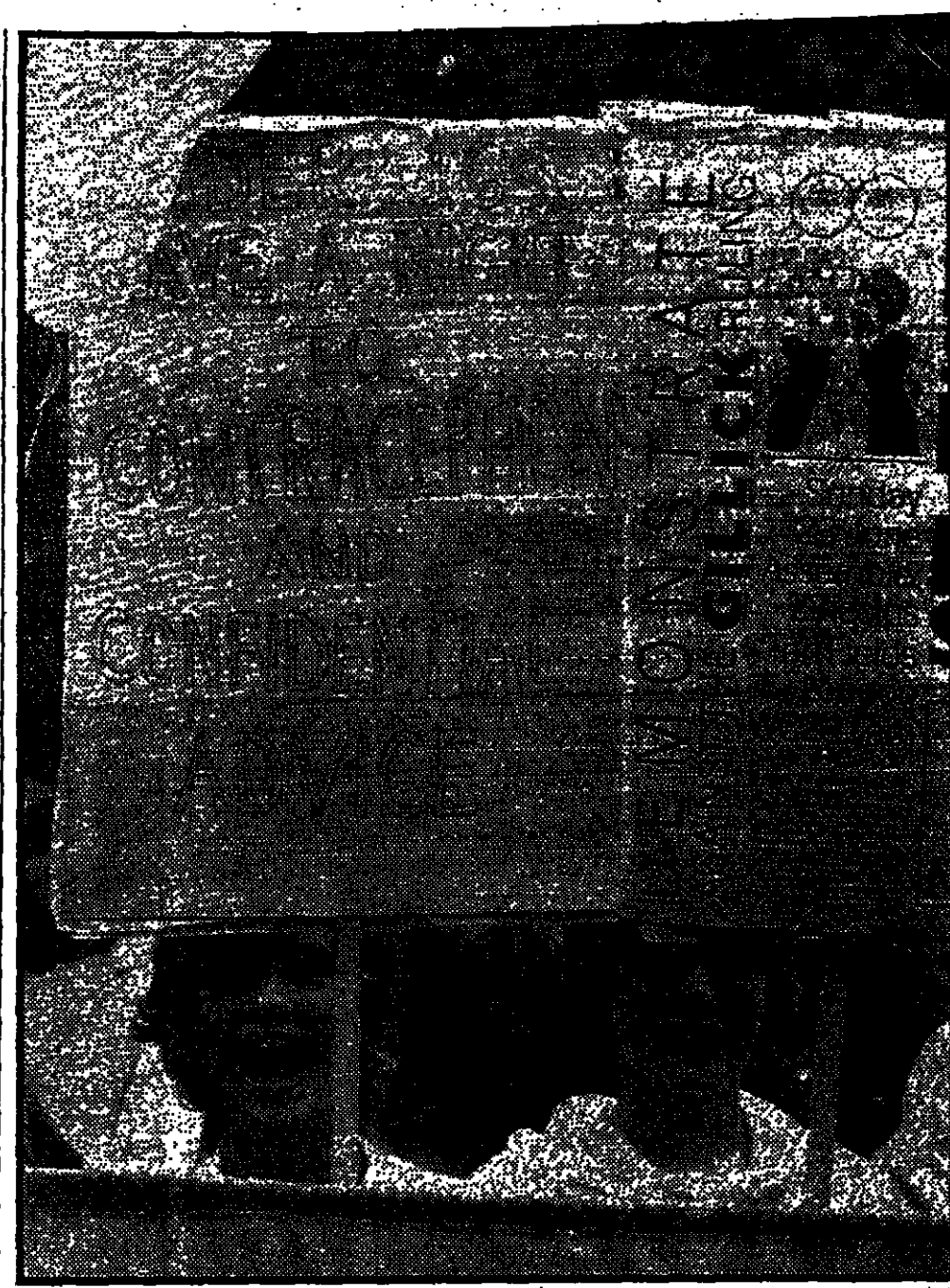
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Demonstrators against the Gillick ruling make their point at a rally in London yesterday. The DHSS has appealed against the Appeal Court decision that under-16s may not get medical treatment without parental consent, and the law lords will open their hearing today. Picture by Martin Argles

Mortgage relief leak alarms Duke of Edinburgh committee

By John Carvel, Political Correspondent

Leak proposals for phasing out mortgage tax relief yesterday alarmed members of the Duke of Edinburgh's committee which made them.

They fear that the clash between the Duke and the Prime Minister's pledge not to drop the relief while she is Prime Minister could panic some committee members.

Mr Alan Gunning, the chairman of the Duke of Edinburgh's committee, said that the Duke's committee had been set up to advise the Duke on the Duke's committee.

The chairman, Conservative Councillor Ernest Kinder, said: "We felt that he had already relinquished his right to sit as an observer and there is no place for observers at such a meeting."

Councillor John Lambert, Labour education spokesman at Bradford, said he supported the governors who had refused to attend the meeting.

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were part of a package aimed at attracting cross-party support for promoting more house-building and repair. Its purpose was to draw attention to declining housing standards and to provide a jolt for the political establishment.

The importance of the Duke's package was less in its novelty than in its unanimity. The inquiry team includes Sir Donald Barron, the chairman of the Midland Bank; Mr Alan Gunning, the chairman of the Duke of Edinburgh's committee; and Mr Alan Gunning, the chairman of the Duke of Edinburgh's committee.

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Duke is patron. A preliminary report, published in January, presented evidence from hundreds of individuals and organisations. In a preface, the Duke said that it threw up two main themes.

"First, the serious difficulties facing the many people who would like a home to rent rather than to buy. The disincentives to providing accommodation for rent on the free market are so great that the availability of such housing continues to decline at an alarming rate. On the other hand, renting from the local authority or a housing association has become more difficult as a result of the decline in investment in this sector in recent years," he said.

"Second, we have noted the various anomalies in the arrangements for financing owner-occupation on the one hand, and rented housing on the other."

The inquiry was set up by the National Federation of Housing Associations, of which the

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Tories defend Benn's takeover payments

From Malcolm Ross in Strasbourg

Win or lose, the British Government can only emerge from defending the first nationalisation case to reach the European Court of Human Rights — a shambolic business, open here today — facing considerable political embarrassment.

A Conservative Government which in opposition said that two-thirds compensation was paid by the last Labour Government to the shipbuilding and aircraft companies nationalised in 1977 has recruited the most expensive QC in London, Mr Robert Alexander, to defend the deal before 21 judges.

Until now the Government's arguments defending Mr Tony Benn's deal have been delayed in private. Now, the case having moved to the court from the European Commission, will have to defend Labour's deal in public.

Victory would create serious political, legal and economic problems for the Government. It could mean a future Labour government would not have to pay the current value of any privatised service — British Telecom, British Airways, British Gas — which it wanted to re-nationalise. At the time of the nationalisation bill, for example, Labour pledged itself to re-nationalise the service, basing compensation on the value of the shares on the day of privatisation.

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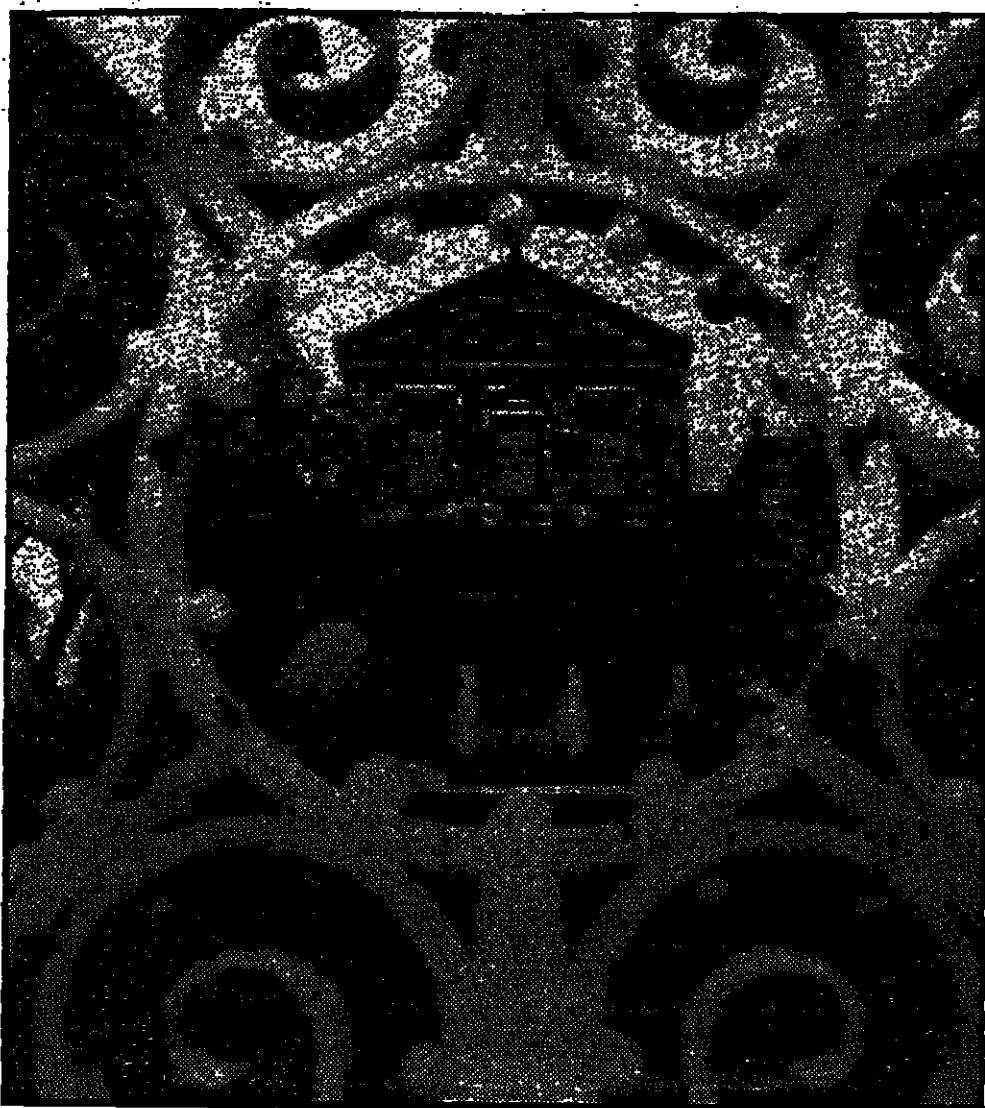
Unrest on railways threatened

By Peter Hetherington, Northern Labour Correspondent

The general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen last night warned of widespread unrest on the railways unless BR lifts the threat of legal action against the rail unions.

Mr Jimmy Knapp claimed that the NUR and the drivers' union, ASLEF, were the next target for "union-bashing" after the miners' strike.

On the eve of the NUR annual conference in Ayr, Mr Knapp accused the British Railways Board of "mischief-making" since the end of the miners' strike. His union would be pressing for a wide-spread campaign of BR's redundancy procedures to justify the



CENTRE OF DISSENT: The disused Baptist chapel at Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, which is to house the Liberal Party publications department. Picture by Denis Thorpe

Private doubt at publicity move

By Peter Hetherington
THIS month Tony Greaves and his radical colleagues drove a three-ton truck to London, loaded it with crates of booklets, and moved another section of the Liberal Party to new headquarters high in the Pennines.

The disquiet of some party stalwarts, the Liberals' flagging publications department has been relocated in a disused Baptist chapel above the West Yorkshire town of Hebden Bridge.

The building, owned by the Rowntree Trust and run by a local heritage society, is home for the Association of Liberal Councillors (ALC). It is recognised — grudgingly by a few — as the Liberals' main campaigning base. It incorporates a staff of six — soon to be expanded — a small printing press, a computer, masses of files and election and canvassing material.

Mr Greaves, a long-serving Liberal activist, has relinquished his post as organising secretary of ALC to become manager of the publications section.

It is a move which will intrigue and concern many Liberals, not least the party leader, Mr David Steel.

Two years ago, he bitterly accused the ALC of operating as a party within a party. His principal target was Mr Greaves and an ALC publication which, during the last election campaign, covertly criticised the Liberal-SDP Alliance.

Mr Greaves, a member of Lancashire county and Pendle district councils, con-

cedes that relations with the leadership are poor. "But they're now very good with the parliamentary party and individual MPs," he says.

The party's national executive had little option but to sanction the transfer to Hebden Bridge: the ALC was probably the only group prepared to take on the onerous task of publications.

Under a two-year agreement, the Liberal Party will appoint three directors to the nine-strong board of a new publications company. They will retain editorial control and commission material. But ALC, with the remaining six directors, will hold the power of veto over projects judged commercially unsound.

The company, which hopes to have an annual turnover of around £100,000, will become the publishing house for the party.

Opponents, who mounted a last-ditch attempt to prevent the transfer, were prompted by what the new manager calls "suspicion and jealousy". He added: "There were some fears of moving out of London, and of losing control, from people who were hostile to ALC and from some HQ staff who feared they were losing out."

The Hebden British activists are convinced of one thing. Liberal Party HQ in London, they say, is increasingly a "non-political outfit," undertaking organisational and policy matters but not campaigns. This is done, increasingly, from Hebden Bridge. Not everyone is entirely happy about it.

Gloom surrounds last-ditch efforts to break Anglo-Irish impasse on future of Ulster

Although Mrs Thatcher is due to meet the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, in Milan this week at the European summit there is an atmosphere of gloom over Anglo-Irish negotiations on the future of Northern Ireland.

Both sides offer public utterances of hope but if there is to be an agreement it will have to be achieved in the next few weeks. In Northern Ireland, it is being said, that while the Anglo-Irish process may not be dead it is on a life support machine.

The current Anglo-Irish discussions go back to the Forum report of last year and its three options: a unitary state, a federal arrangement, and joint authority.

At the Chequers summit last November Mrs Thatcher let the Irish know what she thought of those options in a blunt, almost brutal way. The Forum ideas were "out, out, out," she said.

The limits of the British negotiating position were clearly set: there could be no questioning of sovereignty and the Irish could not expect any executive role in the affairs of Northern Ireland.

What was on offer, according to the Ulster Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, was a "decent working relationship" and a "systematic way" in which Irish views about Northern Catholics could be explained and taken into account.

FitzGerald has much to lose and Thatcher little to offer
Report by Paul Johnson

Douglas Hurd, left, and Dr Garret FitzGerald



What the Irish wanted was very different. They went into the talks thinking in terms of input into three areas of Northern Ireland life: the judiciary, the security forces, and the political/administrative structures.

Dr FitzGerald expanded on this last March when he outlined the elements for a "novel political structure" in the North.

This involved changes in the security forces so that they could gain the support of both traditions: a legal system which could similarly gain uninhibited allegiance, and the need for an internal arrangement to take in elected representatives of both traditions — so long as they rejected violence.

There have been problems in

every area. The Irish idea of exchanging judges and evening out anti-terrorist legislation was met with head-on opposition from the Northern Ireland judiciary in the person of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lowry.

Proposals for a reform of the RUC have also been resisted although the need for increased co-operation is clearly recognised.

The Ulster Defence Regiment, 97 per cent Protestant and with a reputation for marked sectarian bias, is the subject of what Mr Hurd chooses to call "courteous disagreement" between the British and Irish.

Talks on the political/administrative sector have inched along, although the Irish have met a steadfast resolve from

the British to deny them any sort of executive role.

There are possibilities of an Irish secretariat in the North, and also the widely canvassed idea of an Anglo-Irish parliamentary tier drawn from Westminster and the Dail.

But the main vehicle for the Irish would be ministerial committees set up to look at topics such as security, agriculture and tourism. The British insist that these could be advisory bodies only.

But if Dr FitzGerald entered into such an agreement he would become a hostage to fortune.

Dublin is now willing to take much less than was anticipated in the early days of the Forum, and one way around the impasse over the ministerial committees would be a

loose form of words avoiding the issue of sovereignty. But if the Irish accept that they would have to be convinced of good intentions on the part of the British government; that any agreement will stick and operate on the ground.

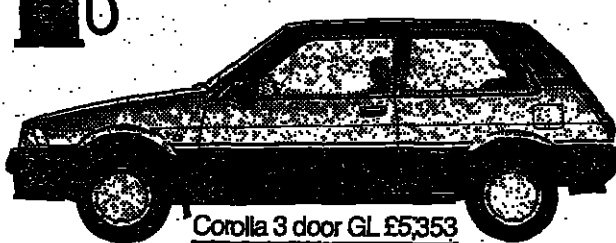
Dr FitzGerald does have some cards to play: security co-operation would be improved under a mutual arrangement; extradition would continue; and there is the probability of a deal drawing financial aid from countries such as the US and Canada.

At the same time, the Irish Prime Minister is seen internationally as a decent, honest and reasonable politician. If the negotiations fail many people abroad will ask just who Britain can do business with?

Dr FitzGerald has to decide whether what is being offered is politically acceptable. Mr Charles Haughey, the Opposition leader, is ready with accusations of a sell-out; the coalition government is under pressure after a dismal showing in last week's local government election campaign, and there are crises over unemployment, the economy and crime.

There are those in Dublin who believe that the time is approaching when Dr FitzGerald would do better to pull out, saying that he tried but that the British had proved too inflexible.

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Form check for Class of '70

NORMAN Fowler and Neil Kinnoch, John Selwyn Gummer and Michael Meacher, Norman Tebbit and Dennis Skinner, all had something to celebrate last week. June 18 was the 15th anniversary of their election to the Commons: on that extraordinary day in 1970 when Edward Heath, marked down as a loser by almost every poll, swept past Harold Wilson into Downing Street with 329 Conservative MPs behind him.

Including the "retreads" — people who had been in Parliament at some time before — there were 156 new MPs in the 1970 intake: 98 Conservative, 54 Labour and four assorted Irishmen.

Of the new Conservatives of 1970, four — Nicholas Edwards (Wales), Norman Fowler (Social Services), Peter Reeds (Chief Secretary to the Treasury) and Norman Tebbit (Trade and Industry) have made the Cabinet — though Michael

Havers (Attorney-General) and Kenneth Clarke (Health) are hovering on the fringes and John Gummer, despite a spell out of the House from 1974 to 1979, is chairman of the party.

Fifty-seven of the 1970 Tories remain and only two of the Labour intake. Yet eight of Labour's 1970 arrivals are now in the shadow cabinet and one is party leader.

On the whole, those who have gone furthest were left largely unremarked when the commentators first surveyed the 1970 crop of new boys. The people who caught their eye were mainly those re-emerging after a spell in the wilderness, like Geoffrey Howe and Julian Critchley or those with a largely non-political glamour about them, Winston Churchill's name alone ensured that he was tipped for top office, though in fact he has never risen higher than a junior front



Fifteen years ago Michael Meacher, left, and John Gummer were new boys, arriving as Ted Heath swept into power. David McKie looks back in assessment.

bench spokesmanship on defence. Ian Paisley was already a familiar and, to many, deeply menacing figure as the crisis in Northern Ireland grew. Could Westminster, which had already had some trouble in coping with Bernardette Devlin, contain him? Would the unremitting blast of his old-fashioned pulpit oratory cause the party to tremble and collapse?

In fact he was soon absorbed; it was some time before people spotted that the new Labour member for Bolton, Dennis Skinner, constituted an altogether sharper challenge to the easy tenor of Westminster's ways. John Davies had been director-general of the CBI. He seemed a natural fit for rapid progress, though it came much faster than anyone had bargained for: within five weeks, in the reshuffle which followed the death of

Iain Macleod, Davies was in the Cabinet. (He died in 1979).

James d'Arville-Goldsmith was a major-general, unusual among Westminster's new arrivals, while Colin Mitchell, who had beaten Jo Grimond's wife, Laura, at West Aberdeenshire, was the man who had taken the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders into Crete at the height of the Aden emergency. (He never settled, and left the Commons at the next election).

Norman Fowler got a mention here and there, as did Christopher Tugendhat, and on the Labour side, Gerald Kaufman, but few seem to have picked out Norman Tebbit, a former strike police and organiser of the pits' union, just as no one seems to have spotted any exceptional potential in the red-haired leftwinger who came in for Labour at Bedwelly, Neil Kinnoch.

Greville Jenner, as a bright young barrister and as the inheritor of his father's seat, attracted some comment, too, though he has never got beyond the back benches; John Cunningham, John Smith, Denis Davies, Michael Meacher, John Prescott and Barry Jones, all in the shadow cabinet today, were by comparison mildly obscure.

Of the rest, some seemed to prosper for a while but later fell away. Hugh Dykes, everyone's tip for future promotion in the early days of Heath, seems permanently moored to the back benches. The same probably goes for Alan Haselhurst, a known associate of Jim Prior.

Others, by choice or by force of circumstance, dropped out of Westminster. Christopher Tugendhat went to Brussels, where Labour's Stanley Clinton Davis was later to follow him.

Wilf Proudfoot, an ebullient supermarket proprietor who later took to recording his life in *Who's Who*, had been in before, for Brightsome and Spensborough, he subsequently lost it and has not come up a third time.

On the Labour side, Philip Whitehead, a Tory at Oxford, where, like Haselhurst, he was President of the Union, survived precariously at Derby North until the Thatcherite tide swallowed him in 1983. And nine Labour entrants and one Conservative (Chris Brockbank-Towler) ended up in the SDP.

Perhaps the strangest fate was that of David Reed, who won the safe Labour seat of Segeth at the age of 25. It looked though he might be there for a lifetime. Then the boundary commissioners struck. He went out of the House in February 1974 and never returned.

RSPCA meeting backs shares inquiry

By Penny Chorlton

A stormy meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has rejected its annual report and accounts and urged the charity's executive council to investigate how it can stop any of its £17 million assets being invested in companies using animals for laboratory experiments.

To disapproval from militant members, Mr Frank Dixon Ward, the executive director, told the 350-strong meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday that a complete end to such investment was impractical.

There were very few "ideologically pure" outlets, since grocery chains had meat products and battery hens' eggs, department stores sold fur, and banks or building societies could have connections with animal exploitation.

RSPCA members were urged to buy company shares to protest at experimentation during shareholders' meetings.

Ms Angela Walder, who said RSPCA membership was paid for by 20 ICI shares, insisted that influence could not come from "standing outside, chanting and waving banners" but by attending to cause maximum embarrassment.

After rejecting the accounts and report the meeting heard demands that four members of the society's animal experimentation advisory committee should be expelled because they held vivisectionist licences.

Protest banners were unfurled when the calls went up, and there were demands for the council to explain why it had expelled Mr Kim Stallwood last month for allegedly bringing the charity into public disrepute.

More than 20 motions had been submitted calling for the reinstatement of Mr Stallwood, who was barred from the meeting and sat on the steps outside, but the item was not put on the agenda.

By a majority of about two to one the meeting backed a 13-point plan aimed at tightening the Government's proposals for restricting animal experimentation laboratories, against criticism that this was linking the RSPCA to a "vivisectionist's charter".

Dr Judith Hampson, the charity's chief animal experimentation officer, who sits on the Home Office advisory committee, said she agreed that whatever legislation there was, was not enough.

But she added: "If we lose this bill it will be a great tragedy. If we lose this bill it will be a great tragedy. We are spiritually one. I really believe that—I have no enemies in this room."

Acting now would "chalk up the first mile," for the sake of animals already in laboratories. "If we are not prepared to do that, we are not even on the march," she added.

The meeting unanimously condemned over-breeding of pets on "puppy farms" and neglect of New Forest ponies.

There were also demands from militant members for executive council members to say if they had given up meat after last year's successful resolution recommending that all 26,000 RSPCA members become vegetarians.

Wildlife site hit by slurry

By Penny Chorlton

FARMYARD slurry has been dumped in a wildlife reserve, killing much of the vegetation there.

Donnyatt Cutting, near Ilminster in Somerset, was designated a nature reserve by Somerset County Council two years ago.

The six-acre area includes what was the deepest railway cutting in the country until the line was closed in the 1960s. More than 180 plants, along with birds and reptiles, have been killed off over the five years, according to a local conservationist, Mr Ron Frayling.

He and a farmer went to inspect the ground on Saturday, before the arrival of volunteers who had planned to dig out a pond. They found that more than a third of the site had been filled with the farmyard waste.

"It appears that a local farmer has filled the place up with millions of gallons of toxic waste, which has already killed off even the ivy growing nearby," said Mr Frayling. It will have to be pumped out before it leaks into the nearby river, which is also a conservation area.

Mr Robert Langford, who has a farm about 10 miles away from the cutting, said: "Slurry is a real problem to get rid of. It is a disaster place for it."

The solution to the problem lies with Somerset County Council, which owns the cutting and all the farmland around it.

Cambridge Tripos

The following Tripos examinations are published today.

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Class 2, Section 4: Mathematics. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 5: History. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 6: Law. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 7: Economics. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 8: Geography. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 9: Music. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Class 2, Section 11: Languages. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 12: Philosophy. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Class 2, Section 14: Medicine. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 15: Engineering. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 16: Agriculture. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 17: Architecture. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 18: Design. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 19: Fine Arts. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Class 2, Section 20: Literature. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

Reagan pledges justice for Salvador victims

President keeps his options open on hostages in Beirut

From Michael White in Washington

In front of millions of American television viewers this weekend President Reagan went to Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington to greet the coffins of the four US marines killed in El Salvador and pledge himself to find and bring to justice "the jackals" who killed them.

It was an extraordinary gesture expressing the far greater frustration the Reagan Administration feels about the 40 American hostages in Beirut. The morning after the killing of 241 US marines in Beirut in October 1983 the President decided to hit back — against Grenada.

This time no such soft option is open. Mr Reagan reportedly asked his National Security Adviser, Mr Robert McFarlane, this week if a guerrilla staging post in El Salvador could be struck in retaliation for the shooting which killed 13 people, including six Americans. Mr McFarlane replied that innocent civilians would be placed at risk.

But the White House knows that while US public opinion can have it both ways, wanting to get the hostages home safely even if it means giving in to terrorism and to hit back somehow when they are safe — the President cannot hope to indefinitely.

So far only the Reaganite right is beginning to mutter. In yesterday's Washington Post, Mr George Will, the "Tory" columnist, criticised Mr Reagan for introducing America to Edmund Burke, complained

that Mr Reagan was paralysed by critics of his "quite imaginary" and said that the Beirut hostages were, to some extent, victims of past "fabled responses" to acts like the 1983 marine massacre. But even he was short on specifics except the muzzling of officials who criticised Israel.

Officials here persist in denying that a deal in the crucial first hours of the hijack in Algiers was fumbled. But no one denies that public opinion, which backs the President's current ambiguity (it also shares it), could soon turn.

Mr Reagan has been keeping to his schedule so as not to become "the hostage in the White House" as President Carter did in the Iranian hostage crisis of 1979-81. But this week he must decide whether he dare take a 10-day holiday starting on Friday, at his California ranch.

When the USS Pueblo was seized by the North Koreans in 1968, President Lyndon Johnson, following the same course, took 10 months to free the crew and public feeling turned against Mr Johnson long before then — as it did against Mr Carter after initially rallying to him at the start of the Iranian crisis.

President's pollster, Mr Richard Wirthlin, is quoted as saying that Mr Reagan has 90 per cent support for his handling of the crisis.

lower. "American have been through this before." Some argue the opposite — that frustration is rising and that people remember Mr Reagan's swift and effective retribution rhetoric back in 1980-81. That argument says that Mr Reagan is running against himself and that, despite his efforts to interest the voters in tax reform last week, he has lost control of his agenda.

The optimists console themselves with the thought that Americans have always judged Mr Reagan exceptionally charitably, even when he is out there cutting their benefits, attacking their civil rights, or playfully talking through his back. When he defended Richard Nixon to the bitter end during Watergate — the last senior Republican to do so — people said it just showed he was a nice guy.

With the hostages still being held and the Shiite leader, Mr Nabih Berri, threatening to withdraw from his mediator's role if the US demands Muslims in Lebanon, Central America is a more likely target — El Salvador, or even Nicaragua.

But even here Mr Reagan is getting conflicting advice both in private and from the outside experts on television such as the Kissingers and Brzezinskis. For once the White House communications director, Mr Patrick Buchanan, a Nixon tough-guy, and political adviser, Mr Edwin Rostin, are united in urging some sort of military retribution. Mr McFarlane even has the Joint Chiefs of Staff have urged caution.



Mrs Reagan dries her eyes as she stands with the President at Andrews Air Force base at ceremonies for the four US marines killed in San Salvador

SA guerrillas step up attacks with new blasts

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

With more than six months to go before the main conflict for guerrillas in South Africa is over, there have been many guerrilla attacks in South Africa as there were for the whole of last year.

Two explosions at the weekend in the coastal town of East London, both caused by limpet mines, brought the total number of guerrilla attacks so far this year to 44, which equals the total for the whole of 1984.

Last week's attacks occurred in four widely separated areas, indicating that recent insurgent strikes are not the work of a single underground cell. The attacks took place in Cape Town in the southernmost region of South Africa, in East London and Durban, hundreds of miles up the east coast, and in the north-eastern corner of South Africa near the border with Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

The exact significance of the intensification of underground warfare is the subject of much debate. But one point is indisputable: the Nkomati pact between South Africa and Zimbabwe has failed to fulfil expectations that it would severely curtail the "armed struggle" being waged by African National Congress guerrillas.

After the signing of the pact in March last year, ANC fighters were expelled from

Mozambique, which until then had served as the main conduit for guerrillas en route to or from South Africa.

The fall in the number of guerrilla attacks to 44 last year from a post-1976 peak of 56 in 1983 was interpreted as evidence that the Nkomati pact had struck a fatal blow to the ANC's armed struggle.

Dr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, said: "If Nkomati was meant to prevent an escalation in attacks, it has clearly failed."

According to the Pretoria-based Institute of Strategic Studies, a feature of attacks this year has been the large number which have taken place in the western Cape, the most southerly region in South Africa which is also furthest from the black-ruled countries to the north.

Another feature of attacks in the west is the relative shift towards the western parts of the country, suggesting that a new western infiltration route has been found in the west to replace the loss of Mozambique in the east.

It gives some substance to the view of senior military and police officers that Botswana, which adjoins South Africa's north-western border, has replaced Mozambique as the new conduit for externally-based guerrillas.

That helps to explain the de-

cision by the South African State Security Council to send commandos to attack "ANC targets" in the Botswana capital of Gaborone.

But the reported opening of a new route through Botswana cannot explain the increase in guerrilla attacks on its own. At best it is a partial explanation only.

If ANC guerrillas did succeed in entering South Africa from Botswana, they did so clandestinely without the blessing of the Botswana authorities.

As Major Craig Williamson, a senior security police officer, remarked at a press conference last month, the Botswana Government is hostile to the use of its territory by the ANC as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

The ANC said in the wake of Nkomati that it would not be affected adversely because it had established permanent bases in South Africa. At the time the police dismissed the ANC statement as bravado.

But the increased number of attacks and their wide geographical spread may mean that ANC fighters have been able to take advantage of the rebellion in the black townships to establish a more or less permanent presence in black areas.

In a press conference after the Botswana raid Major Williamson conceded that the ANC has a substantial infrastructure in South Africa.

Boy killed as black riots grow

JOHANNESBURG: A 14-year-old boy was killed, three people were injured and nine arrested in cases of stone-throwing and arson in 13 black communities across South Africa at the weekend.

A spokesman at national police headquarters in Pretoria said that seven police vehicles, seven buses, 13 houses, two shops and a government-operated beer hall were targeted of crowds in 22 incidents of rioting. He said police scattered some crowds with teargas, rubber bullets, and shotguns.

In New Brighton, near the Cape Province industrial centre of Port Elizabeth, police said that a black man threw a hand grenade before dawn at the home of the Rev. Rhemeyer Magina.

Mr Magina, a member of the African People's Organisation, said it was the third grenade attack against him in a week and blamed the United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid coalition of all races.

Azapo members who had taken refuge in his house approached a suspicious-looking group outside. "They started firing shots at us and we took cover. Immediately after that, the grenade was hurled at the house and exploded near the fence."

Uganda atrocity report questions

By Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher is expected to face sharp questioning in the Commons about the involvement of the British Government in Uganda, following a report on torture and other atrocities just published by Amnesty International.

At the same time, Amnesty officials are drafting a letter to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, asking what practical action his department is prepared to take in the light of the widespread abuse of human rights and the reports from Western diplomats in Kampala indicating that as many as 300,000 members of

the Baganda people have disappeared during the past four years of rule by President Obote.

When Dr Obote first came to power in the elections which followed the downfall of the brutal dictatorship of Idi Amin, half-a-dozen countries, including Britain and Canada, joined in providing a military training force to rebuild the shattered Ugandan Army.

But reports of massacres and upheavals led these countries, with the exception of Britain, to end their training operation at the King Barracks, 50 miles from Kampala.

The British view, however, is that it would be a mistake for the Western presence in a training role to be ended, in the light of the arrival of substantial numbers of trainers from the North Korean army, backed by a few security experts loaned to the Obote government by Cuba and East Germany.

The Minister of State for African Affairs at the Foreign Office, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said last week that British training scheme personnel has recently been increased from 13 to 20. He defended the plan on the basis that Uganda needs help in turning out the officers and NCOs needed for a properly disciplined army.

MPs are anxious to cross-question him in the Commons and also to challenge Sir Geoffrey and the Prime Minister.

Hijack solution still far away

From our own Correspondent in Washington

DESPITE the Israeli move to release 31 Shiite prisoners, the prospect for an early negotiation to release the TWA hostages seemed as far away as ever yesterday.

State Department officials decided to "reaffirm" the four-point plan reported by the Lebanese newspaper, *Al Nahar*. In televised interviews shown in the United States, both the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, and the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, insisted that release of the other 735 Lebanese prisoners — mainly Shiites — would depend primarily on their own security interests in southern Lebanon.

Far from freeing all 766 to get the US off the hook, they said that attempts to link the two processes would undermine the Reagan Administration's "courageous and determined" stand against terrorism. Such linkage was "not a step" towards releasing more prisoners quickly, Mr Rabin appeared to suggest.

"If the Israelis come out and do it voluntarily we practically undermine the American policy of standing firm. No one would believe that Israel has done it voluntarily without being asked by the US to do it," he said.

Though there is widespread belief in Washington that the Administration would welcome such a move, it has been held on its own petard.

Swiss deny fresh contacts

From Iain Guest in Geneva

Another possible way of breaking the hijacking deadlock disappeared yesterday when a Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman denied earlier reports that the Swiss Foreign Minister, Mr Pierre Aubert, has had fresh contacts with Mr Nabih Berri, the Lebanese Shiite leader about a possible mediating role for Switzerland.

The spokesman had earlier been quoted as saying that Mr Berri told Mr Aubert that he was prepared to bring the hostages to Switzerland and was no longer necessarily insisting on their exchange for all 700 Shiites held by Israel.

If true, this would have represented a significant softening of Mr Berri's position. The spokesman was reportedly

bombarded with queries throughout Saturday night. During a television interview yesterday the senior civil servant in Mr Aubert's Ministry, Mr Edouard Brunner, said that Mr Aubert sent a message to the Lebanese Shiite leader on Wednesday asking him to "release the hostages on humanitarian grounds. It is thought this message was delivered through the Swiss Ambassador in Beirut."

According to Mr Brunner, Mr Berri replied on Thursday that he was in principle agreeable to that, but that he wanted "the liberation of a number of Lebanese Shiite prisoners in a camp in Israel."

Mr Aubert then relayed this to the US and Israel. It was, said Mr Brunner, the latest contact between the Shiite leader and Switzerland.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Resign call in Nepal

NEPALESE politicians yesterday called on the Kathmandu Government to resign following a wave of bomb blasts which killed seven people, including an MP, in the Himalayan Kingdom.

A group loyal to a former prime minister, Mr Surya Bahadur Thapa, demanded its resignation during a stormy national assembly session. The Prime Minister, Mr Lokendra Bahadur Chand, whose two-year-old Government was appointed by the country's absolute ruler, King Birendra, did not reply.

There were no reports of new bombs yesterday as the assembly reopened after Thursday's attack in which an MP and another man died outside Parliament. Security forces say they have made at least 70 arrests. — Reuters.

Vote date

CANADA'S Parti Quebecois yesterday fixed September 29 as the date to choose a successor to Mr Rene Levesque, who has quit as head of the secessionist party he founded. The apparent frontrunner is the province's Justice Minister, Mr Pierre Marc Johnson, believed to be favoured by Mr Levesque, who stays as premier until a successor is chosen. — Reuters.

Border shooting

YUGOSLAV border guards yesterday shot a man thought to be a Czech as he ran across the frontier into Austria and his body was found on Austrian soil. Austrian police said a joint border commission would try to determine whether he was shot before or after crossing into Austria. — Reuters.

Dancer's anger

A 27-YEAR-OLD postal worker shot and seriously wounded a woman neighbour yesterday in the south-east French town of St Etienne because she refused to dance with him at a discotheque. He also shot dead two brothers aged 25 and 28 who were with her. — Reuters.

Numeiri demoted

THE overthrown Sudanese leader, Jafar Numeiri, has been stripped of his rank of field-marshal and was now considered a deserter by the country's army leaders, Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported.

Ship trapped

A SOVIET research ship trapped in thick Antarctic winter pack ice with 53 people on board will not be freed for months because of poor conditions and a slow drift, according to a leading Moscow maritime expert.

Gas deaths

CARBON monoxide leaking from the engine room fire extinguishing system killed five Japanese workers and a Greek engineer on the 26,000-ton Greek refrigerator ship *Galathea* docked in Osaka, western Japan, police said. — Reuters.

Ian Smith leads his ragged band into last battle

David Beresford reports from Harare on the splits facing the dwindling white voters as polling day approaches

THE familiar if ageing figure was hunched slightly in his armchair. He was late for another appointment. It subsequently transpired.

But as the Zimbabwe television interviewer invited him to comment on events since the collapse of his illegal regime, the years seemed to roll back on the man once so memorably known as King Smith. "Well, first of all I must tell you that there are many constitutional lawyers in this world who would tell you that our action was not illegal..."

Ian Smith is still fighting his old battles, for the standards of Western civilisation, on the altar of which was sacrificed the lives of more than 20,000 of his countrymen. But as Zimbabwe heads for its second general election, his white kingdom has been reduced to a shrunken and squabbling constituency.

White Zimbabwe goes to the polls on Thursday in what will probably be the last racial poll in this country. In 1987 the constitutional protection for the 30 white seats under the Lancaster House agreement — by which they could only be abolished on the unanimous vote of the 100-seat House of Assembly — will be diluted, allowing for abolition on a 70 per cent vote. The Government is expected to move quickly to abolish the racial quackism.

But as the last such election it will be a memorable one, both for the spectacle it is providing and for the effect the results are likely to have on the long-term future of the white population.

The spectacle is an ironic one of Ian Smith being treated with every courtesy on a television station ultimately controlled by a prime minister who might well be forgiven for holding the ex-RAF pilot responsible both for the loss of 10 years of his life, spent in prison, and the deaths of many of his friends and colleagues in the civil war precipitated by, UDI.

A similar spectacle was provided at the weekend when a community hall in the Harare suburb of Mount Pleasant echoed to the familiar blimpish voice of P.K. van der Byl, the ex-act English dandy regarded by many during the years of white rebellion as the Goebbels of UDI.

The one-time minister of information was sharing the platform with a fellow candidate and senator in the last parliament, Terence Oates, who boasted of 23 years in the police and the security branch and assured listeners that he only abandoned the impartiality of public service to throw in his lot with Mr Smith in 1980 because of the threat of "Marxist-Leninist" rule.

The previous night, in the same hall, about 200 whites applauded the Scottish brogue of Bill Irvine, who represents a radical shift in political consciousness which has taken place among Zimbabwe's whites.

In the 1980 elections which brought majority rule to the country and Robert Mugabe to power, Mr Smith's old Rhodesia Front claimed all 20 reserved seats in a reflex vote by the white electorate.



Ian Smith: facing his last racial election

As the realities of political power became apparent, particularly their dependence on the unanimity of government, dissatisfaction grew with the machinistic Mr Smith, culminating in 1982 when the party suffered its own UDI — nine of its MPs walking out and declaring themselves to be independents.

The rebels justified the

move on the grounds that Mr Smith was failing to keep open the lines of communication with the Government, while Mr Smith and his colleagues accused them of being bought out by Mr Mugabe — purportedly looking for white acquiescence in his pursuit of a one-party state — with promises of public office.

Whatever the truth of it, the leading figure among the independents, Chris Andersen, one-time minister of justice in the Smith days — was awarded cabinet office by Mr Mugabe, as minister of public service, and Mr Irvine, chairman of parliament's public accounts committee.

The independents did not form their own political party — seemingly to avoid the constitutional requirement of an opposition under the Westminster system. Instead they coalesced as the "Independent Zimbabwe Group" under Mr Andersen's chairmanship, but without a whip.

Subsequently, discontent with Mr Andersen — who was accused of keeping lines of communication with the Government open only to himself — resulted in his being thrown out of the group and replaced by Mr Irvine.

It is on these internal squabbles among the white supremacists of yesterday that Thursday's electoral battle turns: on the struggle between the Rhodesia Front, now diplomatically re-named the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, and the Independent group, with a side, show in Mount Pleasant where Mr Andersen is facing both Mr van der Byl and a candidate put up by the independent group — a former headmaster, who, by his speech last Thursday, mixes what an unhealthy passion for "discipline."

Whites are jittery over the citizenship issue. Under legislation passed last year, any holder of dual citizenship who fails to renounce his foreign nationality by November will lose his citizenship by default.

About 80,000 whites are believed to hold, or be entitled to British passports, and in their case repatriation of British citizenship will be reversible. But many of them are likely to hold on to it anyway, because the Government is promising that their rights to employment and property ownership will continue to be protected — only their vote will be lost. It is white lack of interest in their vote which suggests that Thursday may see a final humiliation for Mr Smith.

On the widely held assumption that Mr Mugabe will act in 1987 to abolish the separate roll — and probably establish a one-party state later — the main political question for the whites is with what, if anything, he will replace it.

Mr Andersen, who claims to share the confidence of the Government as a member of the cabinet, predicts that the Senate will be abolished along with the white roll and the House of Assembly expanded to about 150, including some 20 nominated seats in the gift of the Government.

The electorate, if it shares that belief, is likely to endorse the independent strategy, of pandering to the Government in its effort to keep some representation and its precious "lines of communication."

But, by rejecting — Ian Smith, the whites may be committing a final betrayal of both his and their longstanding claim to be champions of Western democracy — just as political debate on the future governance of the country moves to a head.

One-party Zimbabwe promised

From our Correspondent in Harare

MR ROBERT MUGABE yesterday pledged the establishment of a one-party state in Zimbabwe, but indicated that he would not be making the move until at least one more election has been held.

Speaking in Shona, at a pre-election rally in his own constituency of Highfield in the outskirts of the capital, Mr Mugabe said that there was no longer any apparent need for disparate political parties.

Referring to the main opposition party, PF-Zapu, the Zanu (PF) leader said: "Let them choose now to stand with the majority of the people. We'll give them a chance again after this election to go to the people and unite, so that before we go into a one-party state we are a united people."

In the meantime the government would be pressing ahead with its programmes in agriculture and education. Outlining advances made by blacks under his rule, Mr Mugabe said that the election, to be held on July 1 and 2 was to show the country and the world that Zanu was the main force in the country.

While Mr Mugabe was speaking, in a football stadium, his main political rival was sitting less than a mile away.

The Zanu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, was due to stage his main rally of the election campaign at Highfield yesterday, but it was banned at the last minute by police.

Proposal will come at key
Warsaw meeting tomorrow

Comecon to press again for links with EEC

By Hella Pick

COMECON, the Communist bloc's organisation for economic cooperation, intends to make a new approach to the EEC to negotiate formal links after a five-year lapse.

Approaches have also been made to Brussels by Comecon secretariat officials. The proposal will be publicly launched tomorrow at the annual meeting in Warsaw of the prime ministers of Comecon.

The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, expressed interest in this when he told the Italian Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, who is also the President of the EEC council of Ministers, that it is time to establish mutually beneficial relations between the two institutions.

The initiative comes just before the EEC's summit in

Warsaw, next weekend, having been forward of the Comecon initiative, have already had informal consultations. There is considerable Western interest in the political implications of renewed negotiations with Comecon.

But many of the obstacles that prevented the establishment of EEC-Comecon links in long drawn out negotiations between 1975 and 1980, are bound to resurface, and make any early agreement unlikely.

Unlike the EEC, Comecon is not seen as a political institution, and has never obtained diplomatic recognition. It is dominated by the Soviet Union, and operates with a secretariat out of Moscow. Its members include Cuba, and Vietnam. But its prime goal is to secure the economic integration of the seven Communist bloc countries in Europe.

In previous negotiations between Comecon and the EEC, Moscow has always pursued two principal goals.

First, it wanted mutual diplomatic recognition of the two trading blocs. Second, it wanted to ensure that Comecon, rather than its individual members, would negotiate trade agreements with the EEC.

The EEC is also expected to maintain its long-standing view that it can only negotiate trade agreements with individual countries, and that the Kremlin should not be able to intervene, through Comecon, in such negotiations. Western diplomats say that the East European countries themselves have always signalled their preference for bilateral negotiations, and spoken of their concern that Comecon interference would only serve to limit their room for manoeuvre.

On the other hand, the experience of the past few years, when countries such as Hungary have found it quite impossible to finalise agreements with the EEC, may have persuaded them that the bilateral road does not produce the desired results.

Indications are that they have come reluctantly to the conclusion that Comecon, with the might of the Soviet Union behind it, might be more persuasive in convincing the Community that it is in the EEC's political interest, and perhaps even in its economic interest, to be more forthcoming in its negotiations with the Communist bloc.

Crucial vote for Greek regime

From George Coats in Athens

The Government will present its programme for the next four years to a vote of confidence tonight at the end of a three-day debate in Parliament. The programme, read to the assembly on Saturday by the Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, had few surprises. He has been in power for three and a half years already. But he indicated that the most controversial elements of his foreign policy would remain.

On relations with the US, Mr Papandreu said that the "terms and the timetable" of the defence accord with the US on the four American bases in Greece would be adhered to. This is interpreted in Athens as meaning that Mr Papandreu will press ahead with plans to close the bases from 1988.

After the elections Mr Papandreu had indicated that he wished for an improvement in relations with Washington, and close foreign policy advisers had indicated that at least one of the bases, the naval facility at Souda Bay in Crete, big enough to hold almost all of the US sixth fleet at the same time, could be available to the Americans under a Nato arrangement.

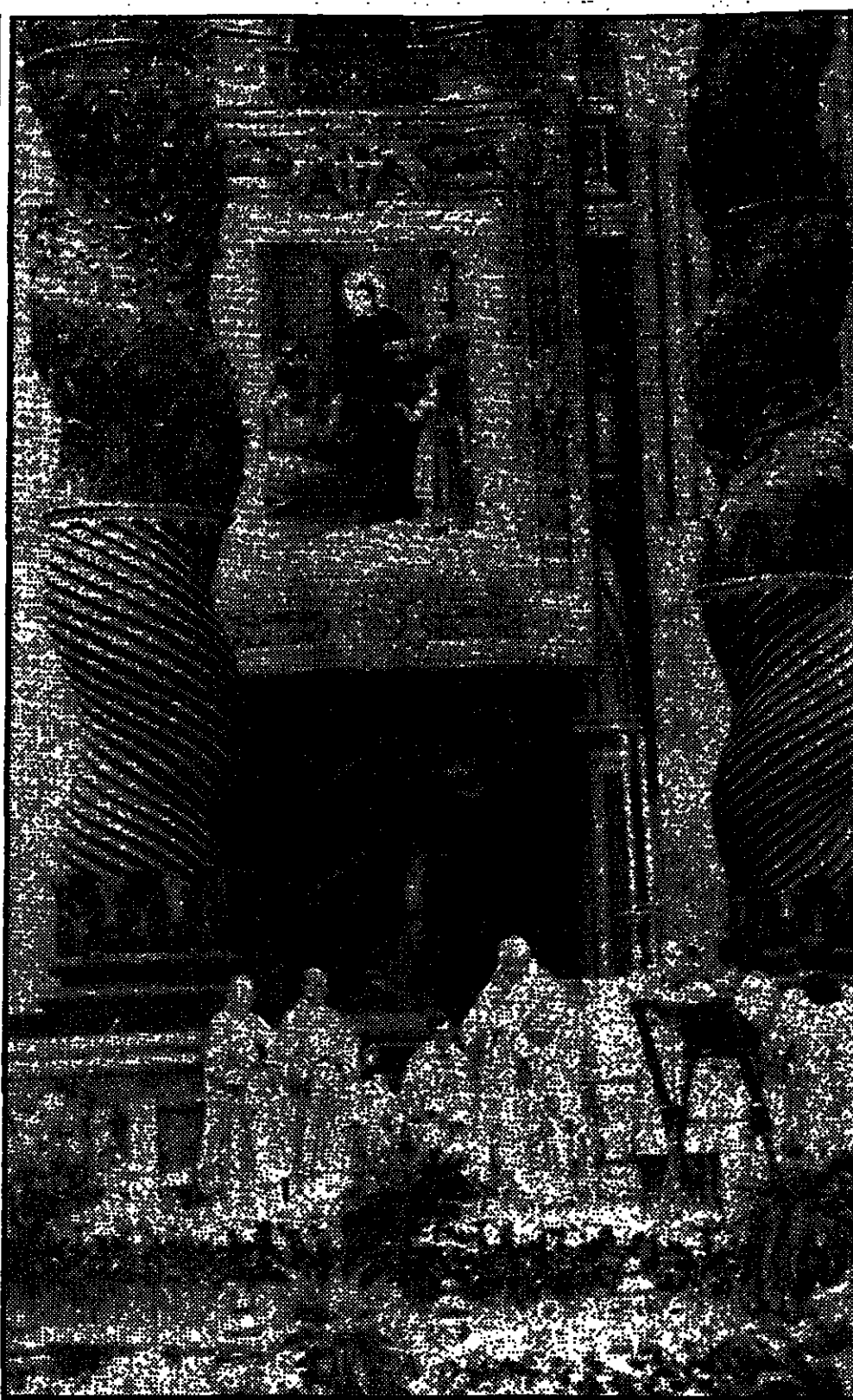
But such flexibility is at least temporarily in abeyance at the moment following the worsening in relations with Washington in the wake of the June 14 hijacking of an Athens to Rome flight. On relations with Nato and Turkey, Mr Papandreu said he would be governed by what he called "unyielding priority given to our national interests."

He went on: "It is our sincere desire that our relations with Turkey be those of friendship and good neighbourliness because we believe that there is nothing that divides the Greek and the Turkish people."

Mr Papandreu, who campaigned in 1981 on an anti-EEC platform, and who threatened to block the accession of Spain and Portugal unless Mediterranean assistance programmes were accepted, said in his programme that future struggles would be within the community.

Domestically, part from a pledge to continue with the process of amending the constitution to strip the presidency of its powers, he concentrated on the issues which dominated the recent election campaign. Growing unemployment would be tackled by an investment programme to create more than a quarter of a million new jobs.

Inflation, currently the EEC's highest, would be reduced to single figures.



The Pope at a ceremony in St Peter's Basilica, Rome, yesterday to beatify Peter Friedhofen, a chimney sweep from Weilersburg, Germany

Cypriots elect rebel MPs

Nicosia: Turkish Cypriots

eligible to elect deputies for 50 seats. Turkish Cypriots voted last month for a new constitution, and the community's leader, Mr Rauf Denktaş, won a landslide victory in the state's presidential elections.

After casting his vote in north Nicosia, Mr Denktaş declared: "This election completes the final circle in the establishment of this republic."

He told reporters he regarded the elections as "the perfect way of showing that

democracy in north Cyprus is working to the full extent."

UN-sponsored talks aimed at setting up a federation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots collapsed in January.

Political experts said that the centre-right National Unity Party (NUP) was likely to win the election without an absolute majority. A coalition was likely with the centre-right New Dawn Party (YDP), reported to be in the north.

Mr Denktaş, who has been in the north since 1974, said: "The elections are a perfect way of showing that

Greens sidestep vital question of power-sharing

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

The Green Party, at a conference in Hagen called to analyse recent election setbacks, again shelved the crucial question of power-sharing yesterday and voted to set up a number of commissions to help the party overcome its growing signs of waning popularity.

A compromise resolution of whether the Greens should opt for coalitions with the much bigger Social Democratic Party (SPD) to strengthen their political credibility satisfied both opponents and advocates of power-sharing.

But many of the 800 delegates said they would return to their constituencies with empty hands because no progress had been made on concrete issues of environmental, economic, and defence policies.

These are to be hammered out by a programme commission due to present its report one year ahead of the 1987 general election. Two other commissions will look into structural problems and the management of the election campaign.

However, the compromise reached on the coalition question went a step further than previous policy which said that the issue should not be tackled before 1987.

The key sentence in the resolution which rejects the participation in power "at any price" and was adopted by a two-thirds majority, reads: "Only if independent Green demands can be realised in important political areas is it justified to enter into coalition or tolerance agreements."

Those in the party who believe that the Greens will, sooner or later, only be able to survive by making compromises and sharing power, showed themselves pleased with the result, and described it as a step towards a more realistic approach to the power-sharing issue.

"This is a conditional 'Yes' to coalitions, and a step in the creeping process of opening

ourselves up," said Mr Heintz, a Bundestag MP and representative of the "realist" wing. But "fundamentalists" opponents to an alliance with the SPD spoke of a "severe blow" for the realists who had wanted a clear decision here.

In an illustration of the tension that surrounded the tightly managed and disciplined conference, the delegates defeated a proposal for an immediate decision on power sharing only after the "fundamentalist" party leader Mr Rainer Trampert, threatened to step down.

Commentators said the Hagen conference had demonstrated that the Greens were living in fear of a split, and were desperately seeking to regain electoral support by playing harmony and solidarity.

But for Mr Otto Schily, the prominent MP who campaigns openly for a Red-Green alliance, the conference showed that the Greens were afraid of governing, and afraid of failure.

Mr Schily, angry and disappointed with the outcome, said the Greens could not continue to win votes against a basic trend in the electorate that wanted the party to prove its ability to share power and assume responsibility.

It is our task to chase the Kohl Government from office, and to do that we need to find an ally, he said. Only by signing a long-term strategy and linking it with a clear programme could the Greens ensure their survival.

Instead of realising that the Greens' enemies sat not only in Government, but also in the employers' federations and in the right-wing trade unions, the party was indulging in "political theatre," Mr Schily said.

His sharpest opponent in the Bonn parliamentary party, Miss Petra Kelly, made an impassioned appeal for the Greens to remain movement committed to "the struggle for life over death," in which nothing was negotiable.

IMF criticises Lisbon's record

From Paul Ellman in Madrid

The International Monetary Fund has added its voice to the continuing clamour of the Portuguese political crisis by criticising the economic performance of the Government headed by Dr Mario Soares.

An IMF delegation ended a visit to Lisbon over the weekend by expressing concern at the failure of Dr Soares' Government to fulfil the conditions contained in a letter of intent agreed with the Fund late last year.

The criticisms echoed charges made against the Government by Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva, leader of the Social Democratic Party, who precipitated the political crisis by pulling his seven ministers out of the Socialist-led coalition cabinet.

The ministers formally submitted their resignations on June 13 and Dr Soares offered to stand down from the Prime Minister's office on the same day.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, however, has yet to decide whether the crisis can be resolved through the formation of a new cabinet based on the present National Assembly or by calling early parliamentary elections.

The IMF is said to be concerned that the Soares Government has not acted strongly

enough to narrow Portugal's growing balance of payments deficit and to contain its public sector deficit which together have produced an external debt of US\$15.6 billion, the equivalent of 78 per cent of its gross domestic product and a proportion matched only by Chile and Israel.

The budget deficit has already increased by more than \$200 million this year, due partly to the postponement of the introduction of value added tax which is one of the conditions of Portugal's entry into the European Economic Community next January.

The IMF is said to have noted that despite promises by the Soares Government, the number of public sector employees has already increased by 14,000 this year, making this state the employer of 600,000 people in an active work force estimated at 4.5 million.

The deteriorating economic situation has added weight to the attacks on Mr Soares by Mr Cavaco Silva who saw his decision to pull out of the two-year-old government endorsed by a Socialist Democratic congress over the weekend.

Mr Cavaco Silva claimed in a speech to the meeting that investment and production both fell last year by 20 per cent and that real incomes declined by 10 per cent.

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Sardinian likely to become Italy's youngest President

From George Armstrong in Rome

The Christian Democrats, Italy's dominant political party, met yesterday to choose their candidate to succeed the popular President Sandro Pertini. Political analysts tipped the former prime minister, Mr Francesco Cossiga.

Mr Pertini, aged 88, a Socialist, has said that he does not intend to stand for a second seven-year term and the analysts said he was likely to be succeeded by a Christian Democrat.

At 58, Mr Cossiga would be Italy's youngest president following the oldest, a Sardinian, he became the country's youngest prime minister in 1978 and is currently president of the Senate.

The two houses of parliament met in joint session today for the first of a series of secret ballots that will decide who will be the eighth President.

Christian Democrat leaders meeting yesterday agreed unanimously to propose Mr Cossiga as candidate at a full party meeting later in the day.

Some political observers are predicting that the next head of state will be chosen on the first ballot or at least on the second or third.

Such a display of unity by

the five-party coalition government is not only against tradition. It also might be viewed unfavourably by the five parties' electorate, as a surrender by the parties of their autonomy and even their separate identity.

In the past three presidential elections, in 1978, 1977, and 1976, it required 23 for Mr Leone and 16 for Mr Pertini. The outgoing president eventually was elected by 82 per cent of the Parliament (with only the neo-fascists remaining in opposition).

An example of typical party manoeuvring in these elections can be taken from the fact that Mr Pertini did not have the votes of his own Socialist party until the final balloting.

He has remained that way, and boasted of his seven-year refusal to become a Craxi-man in an interview published yesterday. Mr Pertini has not just been the most popular Italian President, but the most popular political figure in the republic's history.

Senator Cossiga was the Interior Minister in 1978 when one of his party's leaders, Mr Aldo Moro, was kidnapped and killed by the Red Brigades. When Mr Moro's body was found, the minister resigned from the Cabinet.

Protests fail to halt bull baiting fiesta

From Jane Walker in Madrid

A HALF-TON bull will be let loose through the streets of a small town in western Spain this afternoon, to be teased and tormented by the townspeople speared with small darts and eventually shot and castrated.

During the weekend-long fiesta celebrating the feast of St John, seven more bulls will die in this fashion in Coria, a town of 14,000 inhabitants, near the Spanish-Portuguese border. A campaign by the Spanish Association for the Defence of the Rights of Animals has failed in its aim of banning not only the Coria fiestas, but others in Spain

where animals are tortured. The youth of the town form clubs with names such as The Savages, The Zoo, or The Sucklers, to run with the bull through the streets, tormenting it and firing darts weighed with gunshot from blowpipes until the animal drops from exhaustion and is shot. In a final ritual the bull is castrated and its testicles presented as a trophy to the bravest youth.

Ms Lucia Yelo, a member of the Association for the Defence of the Rights of Animals, said yesterday: "We chose Coria because it is the first of a series of disgusting cruelties in Spain during the summer. In other towns in Spain bulls are made drunk then let loose in the streets,

thrown off a high wall, or speared to death, or a cockerel is hung by its feet from a wire and the young men of the town ride on horseback beneath it and behead the bird."

Advertisements appearing in the Spanish press have brought these customs to the attention of many Spaniards for the first time. "Is this the Spain of Europe?" read the advertisement, showing the dying bull, in a pool of its own blood.

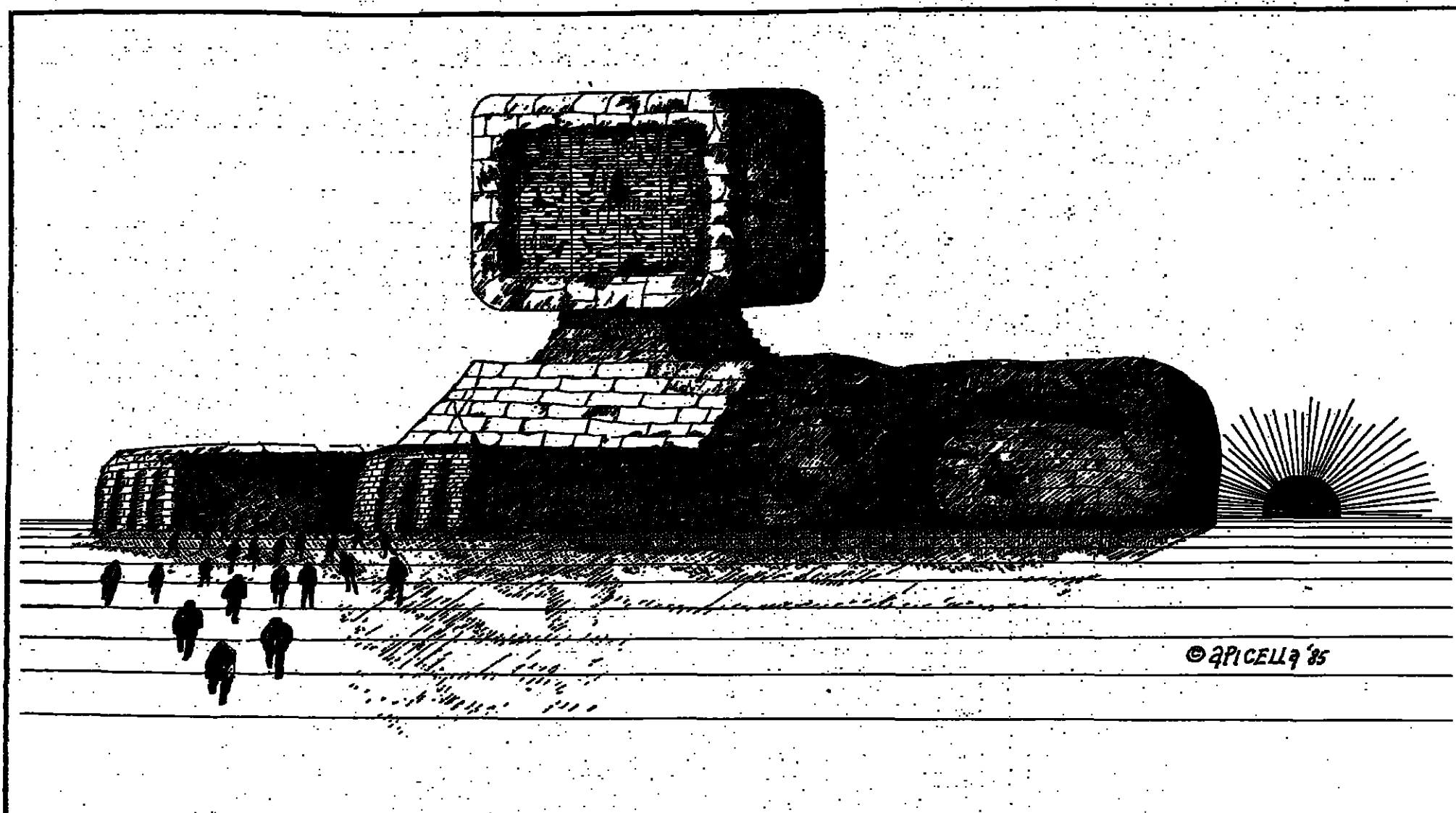
Such cruel practices have been illegal in Spain since a 1983 law prohibited spectacles "which involved cruelty or the ill-treatment of animals, even if they are part of an old tradition. But in most places the local au-

thorities turn a blind eye to rituals which have been practised for generations."

The mayor of Coria defended his town's fiestas. "It's fun. The town has been doing it since the Middle Ages. Everyone watches part, even people watching from their houses," he said. He said that he had no intention of stopping the bull baiting. "The darts don't hurt the animal. They are only pins."

But Ms Yelo was adamant that the tradition should be stopped. "We have proof that some of the bulls are still alive when they are castrated," she said. "We have been told that journalists or protesters who go to Coria this week will be treated the same way as the bull."

سكنا من الامم



The machine behind the times that is out in front

If you want the widest choice of software then you had better settle for something compatible with IBM, writes Kevin Townsend

WHEN IBM announced its intention to move in, many of the existing manufacturers and numerous specialist consultants proclaimed the "end of competition in the microcomputer market." IBM, to its credit, always claimed that its involvement would increase and improve the consumer's choice. And this is exactly what has happened. IBM has created a de facto microcomputer industry standard; and there is always a reassuring element of security within "standards."

But when the IBM PC first became available in the UK, it was already technologically out of date. Today the number of new non-IBM compatible machines could probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. How is it that an out-dated machine can set a standard that is still being followed three years later?

The answer is a little surprising. The IBM PC architecture is perfectly adequate for the demands of almost any single user with a commercial application. That is to say, there is little need to improve the performance of the hardware any further since most of any increased performance will never, and could never, be used by a single user.

So the arrival of the 16-bit processor has heralded an era of stability within personal computing. All the improvements to the modern stand-alone PC are now concentrated on its ergonomic and functional design, its cost, and more importantly, its software. It is in this last area that the IBM PC has had the greatest effect on the microcomputer market, for its arrival gave microcomputers the IBM seal of approval.

This meant that software companies could at last take the micro market seriously, and could feel secure enough to invest the large sums of money needed to develop sophisticated software.

There is no technological reason for the old 8-bit processors, like the 6800 and the 286, not to handle the major software products of today — it's just that they were not available, and probably would never have become available, without the market confidence engendered by the arrival of IBM using 16-bit processors. It is unlikely, for example, that a user of WordStar under 8-bit CPM would notice any significant improvement by moving to WordStar under IBM's PC-DOS. However, it is equally unlikely that 1-2-3 or Framework would ever have been developed without the IBM PC.

This gives some way to answering our original question: why should the new single user choose to buy an IBM or IBM compatible microcomputer? Put simply, the IBM PC, seen as a "standard" rather than a particular product, provides the greatest possible choice of software. There is an old argument that is often used by computer consultants: choose your software first, and let the software choose your hardware. This argument was valid in the days of limited and unsophisticated software. Today it is not so important, except for some of the more obscure vertical markets.

In most areas of general microcomputing (word processing, financial modelling, accounts, management information and so on) there is a wide choice of packages available for almost every application. So provided the potential buyer does not select a strange machine that is totally incompatible with everything else, he can select the hardware best suited to his own requirements.

This is one of the strongest incentives to choose IBM compatibility: for new software is automatically written first for the IBM PC, and then for the rest. The result is that it is possible to choose the precise hardware required (provided it is within the overall context of IBM compatibility), and then look for the software afterwards and without any diminution of choice.

For example, if the fundamental requirement is for

Continued next page

How the children of chaos learned to live with Mr Big

SO FAR the microcomputer market has grown explosively through innovative chaos. Now it looks like settling into compatibility with the IBM Personal Computer. But the battle is far from over, and microcomputer buyers today are faced with a number of important choices, which will shape the industry for years to come.

These choices are the focus of today's Special Report, which presages the PC User Show, to be held at Olympia, London, from July 2-4.

The personal choice. What do users want? Is it best to go for the most exciting and innovative micro on the market, or stick to something IBM PC-compatible because it's "standard"? We examined today's major rivals — Chris Bidmead reports on the Apple Macintosh, and Kevin Townsend on the IBM PC.

The multi-user system. What should companies buy? Is it best to start with standalone micros, and

join them in a network afterwards, or go for a multi-user system straight away? John Kelly of HM Systems explains the network approach, while Eric Bagshaw of the National Computing Centre explains the pros and cons of shared-processor systems.

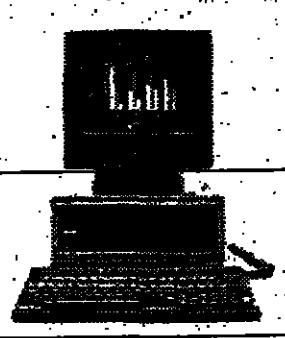
The corporate approach. Until now, most micros have been bought by individuals and smuggled into companies by the back door. Now data processing managers are getting involved in integrating computer systems. Richard Sarson, a computer consultant formerly with ICL, highlights the advantages and disadvantages of the dp man's approach.

Buy, lease or rent? With the rapid pace of technological change, and cash-flow limitations for businesses large and small, buying computers has become a complex problem. Trevor Haggins, editor of Networks magazine, reports on current

developments, like the growth of the rental market for IBM PCs.

The battle of the giants — DOS or Unix? Today the micro market is dominated by PC DOS, the operating system written by Microsoft for IBM. In the future it must do battle with AT&T's Unix, the minicomputer operating system which also runs on micros and mainframes. Which will win? Jack Scheffeld, MicroFutures columnist and editor of Practical Computing, argues the case for sticking with DOS. Alan Wood, managing director of computer-specialist Digitus, puts Unix in the larger context.

If you or your company is part of, or about to join, the microcomputer revolution, these are the problems you have to face. There are billions of pounds riding on the answers. If even a small part of that money is yours, this is the time you have to get involved.



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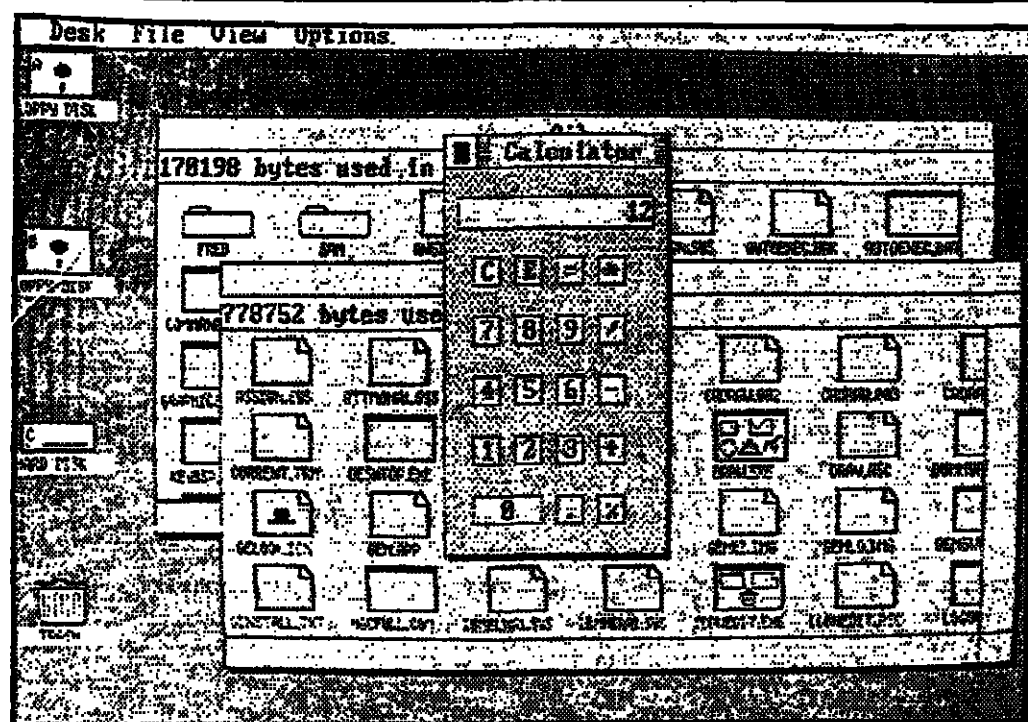


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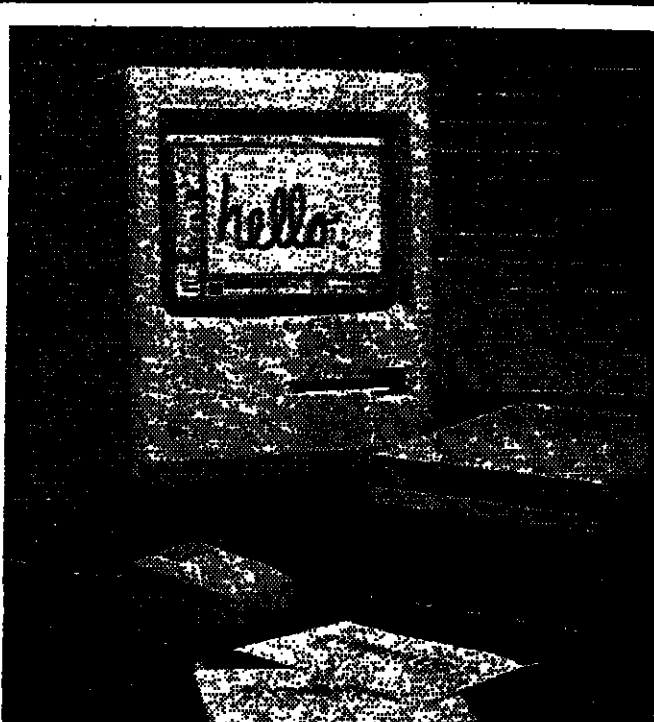
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Left: The advantage of the IBM PC standard is that software is available to do almost anything. Those who would secretly prefer an Apple Macintosh can, for example, install Digital Research's GEM graphics environment manager, which provides the same sort of desktop approach. Right: The Apple Macintosh, posing here with a Symbiotic 42Mbyte disc, has, through the use of windows, graphics and mice, brought a new friendliness to microcomputing.



Continued from previous page

transportability, the choice could be between the Compaq and the Olivetti M21 purely on the basis of hardware preference. If the demand is for true portability, then options include the GEM Compass, the DG-One, the Visual Computer and many others. If the requirement is for a computer with the ability to run specialised in-house programs at great speed, and yet still run generalised packages, then the choice would include 8086-based computers that include

an 8087 co-processor—such as the Olivetti M24. (The 8086 is a more powerful but compatible version of the 8088 microprocessor used by the IBM PC. The 8087 is a specialised processor specifically designed for powerful mathematical processing. It can run in conjunction with the 8086 or 8088 and it increases the performance of any software designed to use it.)

The dangers inherent in the old approach of choosing software before hardware can be seen with a product like PIPS on Sord hardware. PIPS was an excellent general purpose

management information package that was written by Sord for Sord; and could be obtained nowhere else. A few years ago Sord was the fastest growing microcomputer company in Japan—largely because of the popularity of PIPS. Anybody who saw PIPS could not help but be impressed—and he tempted to buy the Sord hardware. This hardware, however, was not compatible with the rest of the industry—and in this instance, anybody choosing hardware on the basis of software would be limiting future options. The great advantage of the IBM PC standard is that

the new user has an inherent freedom of choice in both hardware and software, provided only that he stays within IBM compatibility.

So, paradoxically, by dominating the microcomputer market, IBM has given the new user a greater choice than ever before. The user doesn't even need to adhere to IBM specifically, as long as he limits his choice to "IBM compatible" hardware. There are, of course, degrees of compatibility; and these need to be investigated thoroughly. Some manufacturers claim to be 99 per cent compatible, and this is

probably more realistic than most of those that claim to be 100 per cent compatible. Nevertheless, that missing one per cent needs to be analysed.

But, in short, by limiting his choice to IBM compatible microcomputers, the new single user gives himself the widest possible choice of quality software on proven hardware; and even more importantly, the greatest possible flexibility for future developments.

Kenn Townsend is a founding director of The Goodbye Press Ltd, which concentrates on publishing information for computer buyers.

From the jargon gun, a salvo that could yet hit home...

The Unix package is a way of sidestepping the hardware trap. Alan Wood opens the debate for the bewildered multi-user

A GRAND war has begun between the Empire, represented by IBM and the Planets, represented by AT&T and their European allies, Olivetti. Other members of the computing and communications galaxy are also vying for position, sending out territories that may be won or lost.

The battleground for these Technology Wars is your desk. The supplier who puts a computer or computerphone

on your desk expects your heart and mind to follow. Weapons of strategic importance include "standard" or compatible software which runs on many different computers and provides a means to free us from the tyranny of the hardware manufacturer. Another key weapon is the jargon gun used by all suppliers to zap users silly. The latest salvo discharged from the jargon gun contained UNIX, an industry standard multi-user operating system.

But is the battle between "ordinary" single-user personal computers and "super" multi-user microcomputers significant? Should we be using UNIX? zap! With computer power so cheap should we not just buy a fleet of personal computers and ignore juggernaut systems?

When you purchase a computer system the primary requirement is to meet immediate needs at an acceptable cost. A secondary important need is to provide scope for future expansion as your applications grow.

The smallest practical start point for a business, office or industrial system is a single-user computer. Personal computers offer many advantages but their biggest limitation is that they can be used by only one person at a time, and they do not provide a means of sharing information or files among several people at the same time.

If the application of your first single user computer is successful but you need to provide for more people, the simplest next step is to buy one, two or more machines.

You can now satisfy several people's needs; but you still cannot share data simultaneously between them. Moreover, because you are duplicating, tripling certain items, like disk drives and memory, your costs are escalating. For reasons of economics and file access you will need to find a method of sharing computer resources (data, storage and peripherals).

At the five or six station level, multi-user systems which share central storage, memory and peripherals

offer attractive cost benefits as an alternative to buying multiple personal computers. They also offer the facility for several people to be able to look into and update the same information file, very important in such applications as order processing, stock control, booking systems, or any application involving rapidly changing information.

So, there is a real economic and practical need for multi-user systems. This is where Unix comes into the picture because Unix is emerging as the leading industry standard multi-user operating system. To use a video industry comparison, if PC DOS is the VHS of single user operating systems, Unix is becoming the VHS of multi-user operating systems.

Both PC DOS and Unix enable users to sidestep the hardware trap, that is they stop you falling into the pit of a particular computer range, a very important factor in the rapidly changing world of micro technology. They also offer access to already large and continually growing library of cost effective software packages.

Until this year low cost, single user systems were not available. But in the last six months a number of significant products have been launched by very reputable manufacturers, notably Hewlett Packard and, significantly, from AT&T. This giant US company is both author / owner of Unix and provider of multi-user Unix systems. Their business is heavily directed at the convergence of communications and computing. The arrival of practical single-

user systems running Unix means that for the first time users can realistically start with a "personal" Unix based machine and grow into a multi-user system. In so doing they will be able to use the same software, the same files and the same skills they have acquired on single user systems.

Moreover, Unix is available not just on microcomputers in the two to eight workstation class. It is also available on supermicrocomputers with up to 30 terminals and on even larger minicomputer and mainframe machines. Indeed, every major computer manufacturer now offers a Unix based system, although as most also have their own "proprietary" operating systems, which tie you to their kit, they are understandably still lukewarm about Unix.

The arrival of the AT&T Unix PC further extends that corporation's small footprint in the computer marketplace. A footprint which is already well represented with the 3B multi-user range and even more heavily impressed by their marketing and Olivetti, IBM, who jealously guard their territories and closely watch rivals, are showing ever more determination to spread their big network about, ever wider over the computing, communications and micro technology businesses.

IBM have announced Unix on mainframes (they call it IX) and on their PC-AT (they are using Xenix, the Microsoft version of Unix). Moreover, they have set up a large task force to market their response. By 1986 this response is expected to start biting significant chunks out of the market and out of rival suppliers.

In summary, if your system is starting with more than two workstations and is likely to grow to six, eight or more terminals, look seriously at Unix-based systems. But always match your requirements with packaged or tailored software first. Also, expect to pay a little bit more for your starter Unix engine than for a PC because of its inbuilt expansion capability.

Alan Wood is managing director of Digitus, which recently produced *The Unix Report*, the first authoritative market survey and perspective on the spread of Unix in the UK. The report is available from Digitus, price £95.

A case for taking away a big Mac

It talks with a transatlantic twang, it paints and it is a dab hand at chess. And yes, it is a serious business, argues Chris Bidmead

I GOT HOLD of one of the first Macintoshes when they began trickling in from the States 16 months ago. On my desk it was a handsome pale and silent presence, its restful black-on-white screen and gently purring single disk drive a welcome change from the whining, glaring computers of the IBM persuasion.

But the purr was the problem. Every move you made set the drive a-purring, and while a-purring the machine was incapable of doing anything but show a small wrist watch on the screen to indicate "please wait while I prepare the next miracle." You got very sick of that wrist watch.

128K is a tight squeeze for a computer that expresses itself in pictures. Simply displaying the screen accounts for 2K, the equivalent of nearly 4,000 words of text. And the operating system, the bare minimum of software needed if the machine is to do anything at all, occupies a third of the space on the only disk drive.

Ironically, the specifications of the computing hardware easily outstrip the IBM PC. But they fail to keep pace with the ambitions of the

software. With more modest software based, like the IBM PC, on the text rather than pictures, the Mac could be a racehorse. Or with racier hardware, the Macintosh pictorial approach could come into its own. And that is what is beginning to happen.

The thrust of Apple's marketing is now behind the 512K Mac, a machine of identical appearance with four times the memory. To match the bigger insides you are recommended to add on another disk drive, and of course you need a special printer that has the same way with pictures as the screen.

I've been using a set up like this for three months now, complemented by a 20 megabyte British-built ICE hard disk, which helps speed everything up and gives me virtually unlimited storage space. The contrast with the unadorned 128K machine has almost entirely dissolved my original prejudices, and the tussle between love and hate that characterises my relationship with all gadgets of this kind has been settling down more recently to a distinct affection.

Even the 128 K version was

always uniquely useful as an electronic sketch-pad, thanks to a screen-drawing program called MacPaint included as part of the standard software. I showed MacPaint to my painter friend, Donald, to see how his uncomputerised artistic personality would cope with its technicalities.

It was a mistake; Donald fastened on the Mac like a bulldog onto the postman's pants. I'm not privy to his now very intimate relationship with my Macintosh, but he seems to be developing Mac-drawing into an art in its own right. He turns up with sheaves of pencilled abstract designs which he copies onto the screen with meticulous manual movements of the mouse, the flat-sized block of plastic you shift around on your desk top in order to attack different areas of the screen.

With the images thus captured in the electronic entrails, Donald stretches them, pours different patterns into their enclosed outlines, overlays them with whiffs of fog, and generally metamorphoses them with the array of metaphorical implements the software provides. Meanwhile I pace the room waiting for my turn with the hardware. Donald, if you're reading this, get your own Macintosh.

News now arrives of business setbacks for Apple, and a fifth of their workforce are for the chop. Or, as the press release more delicately puts

it, they have "plans to streamline operations and increase efficiency during the current industry pause." I'm sorry that this should happen just as the quantity and quality of the software now coming through for the remarkable Macintosh is starting to bring its personality into focus.

Surprisingly, its soul turns out to be as much European as American. Certainly when it talks—oh yes, it talks—the voice has a distinctly transatlantic twang, but there is a detectable Scandinavian lilt.

"Smoothtalker", the software that achieves this feat, originates (where else?) in California. Microsoft's Basic, in an implementation that lets you patch together all the Macintosh tricks, like pull-down menus and mouse-handling, comes from Bellevue, Washington.

But the other beautifully-wrought program I use to show off the Mac's capabilities, was born down the road in Gloucester Place, London. In the 19th century chess players used to play on a board on the flattened symbolic form used in books and newspapers, or as a three-dimensional drawing with something of the qualities of a nineteenth century steel engraving. You make your move under control of the mouse, and after a few seconds untrifled thought the computer replies. I haven't won a game yet.

Another British product

turns the Mac into one of the fanciest word processors I have come across. MacAuthor is more than adequate to cope with the formatting intricacies of the television script I was supposed to have delivered last week (sorry, BBC, I've been playing chess).

Like my script, MacAuthor is still in its beta phase, which is industry jargon for "they're still working on it," so I'm knocking these present notes together on the word processor incorporated into Jazz, the all-singing, all-dancing "integrated" package from the Lotus Development Corporation, the people who launched Lotus 1-2-3 on the corporate world in 1982.

Jazz combines word-processing and a Macintosh version of that classic spreadsheet program with the facility to transmit and receive data. Its arrival is crucial to Apple as an answer to the often heard accusation that the Mac just isn't usable for serious business.

I still have my gripes about the Mac: though less evident than previously, that wrist-watch still pops up too frequently. And I'm still not totally convinced about the mouse—it is infuriating to have to take your hands off the keyboard every time you want to make a minor correction. But for me Jazz is the final confirmation that the Mac is, as they used to say in the comex "not a toy, but a real scientific instrument."

...where a pistol might do

Alternatively, it is a way of being enigmatic and cumbersome. Jack Schofield champions PC DOS

AN OPERATING system acts as a sort of interface between hardware and software. It provides software writers with an environment in which to write programs, and it provides users with a way of running programs.

For software writers there are two important points about an operating system. Either it should run on a lot of different micros, or else the micro it runs on should be very popular. In either case, the writer will have a large potential market for his program.

For the user, also, there are only two important points to watch. Either his machine should have an operating system able to run lots of software, or it should be able to run several different operating systems. In either case, the user will have access to a large selection of programs.

These considerations aside, an operating system's job is to be as small as possible, and keep out of the way.

The IBM PC fulfils all these conditions better than anything else on the market. Unix, an old minicomputer operating system, fulfils none of them.

For software writers, the IBM PC represents the largest market for serious computer programs. Also there are more than 40 brands of micro that can also run programs written for the IBM PC. Companies selling IBM-compatible PCs include Canon, Compaq, Commodore, Corona, Data General, Ericsson, Ferranti, Intertec, ITT, Kaypro, Olivetti, Osborne, Philips, Sperry, Tandy, Tava, Televideo, Victor, Wyse, Zenith and a dozen others. There are even more micros that use the non-proprietary MS-DOS version of PC DOS and that are at least semi-compatible.

Unix users, IBM PC DOS already runs more serious computer programs than any other operating system—by now there must be over 10,000. Even if it didn't, the IBM PC also runs a wide range of alternative operating systems, including CP/M, Concurrent DOS, Revelation (Pick), UCSD-p and several more-or-less incompatible versions of Unix.

In addition, PC DOS takes up relatively little room and it mostly stays out of the way. It runs on a simple system with one floppy disk drive and only 64K of RAM. DOS 2 is larger, and far more powerful, but is needed mainly for supporting a hard disk. DOS 3 is larger still, but

designed for the AT (Advanced Technology) version of the PC and in DOS 3.1, for networking. However, few ordinary PC users need to use much of DOS beyond its enigmatic A> prompt, pinched from CP/M. To run WordStar you just get the prompt and type ws, and that's about it.

Compare this with Unix. For a start the Unix operating system requires massive resources—at least 512K of memory and a 10Mbyte hard disk—to run properly. Unix itself grabs at least 100K and over 5Mbytes of this for itself. Even then it proves to be enigmatic, unfriendly and cumbersome. It is totally unsuited to small, standalone microcomputers.

When it comes to software, it turns out that, in comparison to PC DOS, the number of Unix programs is negligible, that they are generally unattractive and that they are much more expensive than comparable PC DOS programs.

In the words of Unix defender Adrienne Jackson, product support manager at Cifer, "a lot of Unix software on micros is not very good and there is a disturbing lack of professionalism in the approach of some software authors." Further, "Unix software has variable response times, no great use of function keys, little if any use of screen features and no great range of off-the-shelf well presented packages aimed at typical IBM PC users." (A Unix Defence, Systems International, February 1985). And that's what its friends say!

Not are Unix programs very portable in the microcomputer sense. Unix is portable in the sense that it runs on a wide range of different processors from micros to mainframes. But transferring software from one to another may require a team of expert programmers and a fair wind for several months.

PC DOS programs are not portable in that they only run on micros with an Intel 8086-type chip in them. They are, however, portable in the sense that you can shove any IBM PC disc into any 16-bit micro, without even looking at the make or model, and have a roughly even chance of it working.

PC DOS undoubtedly has limitations. For example, it is not designed for multi-tasking and it can't directly address more than 640K of RAM. For these reasons some commentators feel that as computers get bigger, Unix will become the dominant operating system at this level. The owner of Unix, AT&T, has launched its own Unix PC on this basis.

Alas, the Unix PC shows the problems involved. AT&T has tried to hide the operating system's limitation behind a graphics front end, and used a mouse to try and get some "user-friendliness." The result is not really as good as the Apple Macintosh, except

the Unix PC costs about five times as much.

In addition AT&T has tried to cope with the dearth of attractive software by getting a few of the most attractive IBM PC programs transferred to run under Unix. This does not explain why anyone should want to spend almost \$6,000 on a Unix PC with a 10Mbyte hard disk and 512K of RAM to run, say, Multiplan—a program that runs adequately on a Commodore 84 outlaying under £500. And anyway, it will take Unix many more years to gather even a fraction of the PC DOS software base—if ever it does so.

Worse, it is unlikely that the \$5,000 68010-based Unix PC will outperform a £1,000 68000-based Atari 520ST outfit. This suggests that, if it plans to sell to the single user, AT&T's marketing department does not have a full set of marbles.

As for Unix's ability to provide a multi-user environment, we can only hope this is not added to PC DOS. In the words of the American consultant David Ferris, this is "Just a waste of time—something PC users ought to simply forget about. Sharing cups and saucers if they cost £100,000 but not if they cost £500."

If Unix is not the answer, what must be done to overcome the limitations of PC DOS?

In the short term, Microsoft must develop PC DOS further by adding windows and multi-tasking capabilities.

But what about the corporate user base? In the longer term we can expect IBM to pull the IBM PC into its own office systems architecture. The problem with the PC, from IBM's point of view, is that it was developed out of the renege microcomputer industry, not out of IBM's own computer strategy. However there are signs that IBM is trying to bring it into the fold.

For example, the DisplayWrite word processor is to be offered on the PC, on System/36 minicomputers and 370 mainframes, allowing the interchange of word processing documents between the three. In the future, the PC will probably be brought under the LU6.2 (Logical Unit Type 6.2) part of Systems Network Architecture (SNA) that will integrate micros, minis and mainframes. Problem solved, maybe.

For now, I think the best bet is to go with the world's biggest computer company, IBM, and one of the leading micro-software companies, Microsoft. Or one of the many compatible alternatives available. That also seems to be the view of big office equipment companies (Xerox), copier companies (Canon) and even some of the older microcomputer companies (Commodore, Tandy).

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*Published NCC Ann May 1985.

The many hands that could make light work — if you know how to organise them

John Kelly contemplates a commonwealth of computing power in which micro shall speak unto micro — with the right network

THE STAND-alone personal computer has been a mixed blessing to the business world. On one hand, low-cost PCs using accessible operating systems, running off-the-shelf software packages offer a quick method of computerising office procedures. Many small businesses have benefited from the increased control over stocks, production levels and cash flow brought about by the introduction of a low cost micro.

On the other hand, many larger organisations have implemented microcomputers on an ad hoc basis. In the long term this can hinder progress towards integrated office automation. PCs may solve an immediate logistic problem, but their limitations lie in their concept. By definition, a stand-alone personal computer is not designed for multi-user networking.

The problem occurs when stand-alone systems are implemented without thought to future needs. Novice computer users invariably underestimate their processing requirements. Sidestepping data processing departments, managers install stand alone micros to clear localised clerical bottlenecks. Often it is not practical to set up routines on the corporate mainframe, which may well be oversubscribed with users, to perform their localised and specialist tasks.

As more departmental routines are transferred to the PC, however, users often find that queues develop to use the machine, and the system is inadequate for the increased workloads. An expedient step is to requisition more micros, but without networking capacity, it is impossible to fully integrate resources.

Meanwhile, other departments who have taken the same course may well be duplicating data which exists in a different form on a system in another part of the building. For example, the sales department may be diligently building a customer database which could be accessed by looking at the accounts department's records.

Many organisations fail to diagnose these problems until faced by an epidemic of requisitions for microcomputers. Timely systems analysis usually pays long-term dividends, but the low unit cost of personal computers often means that they are considered a side issue when set against the considerable jump sum investment in a mainframe or larger minicomputer.

The problem of expanding a small computer system is not so difficult for medium-sized organisations, where managerial control is more centralised. When the com-

pany outgrows its micro, the clear-cut option is to upgrade to a bigger computer. Their first computer should have more than repaid its investment in terms of increased efficiency. Until recently, the only viable multi user option at this stage was a minicomputer, but rapid advances in microprocessor technology means that many of the latest generation of microcomputers can match the minis in terms of raw processing power and memory. The key criterion is the system software, which determines how efficiently a multi user system can handle a number of tasks simultaneously from a number of users.

One method of expanding a microcomputer base is to try to implement networking hardware. This route, while seemingly expedient for organisations with a large number of stand-alone PCs, has inherent disadvantages. Firstly, unless all the micros use a common operating system, the chances of anything more than primitive communication are very low. In addition, multi user systems need multi user software. PC software is by definition single user. While it is relatively easy to design file-serving hardware, the system software needed to manage such configurations is highly complex, and debate still rages about the best approach. IBM, who manufac-

ture the world's most widely-used PC, have declined to introduce a networking file server to their range.

An alternative approach is to introduce timesharing micros with the capacity for multi user operation. The major drawback of this method is the unfriendly operating systems and poor performance which often categorises this type of architecture. Moreover, software options are severely limited: one must face the possibility of writing bespoke software or buying expensive proprietary packages.

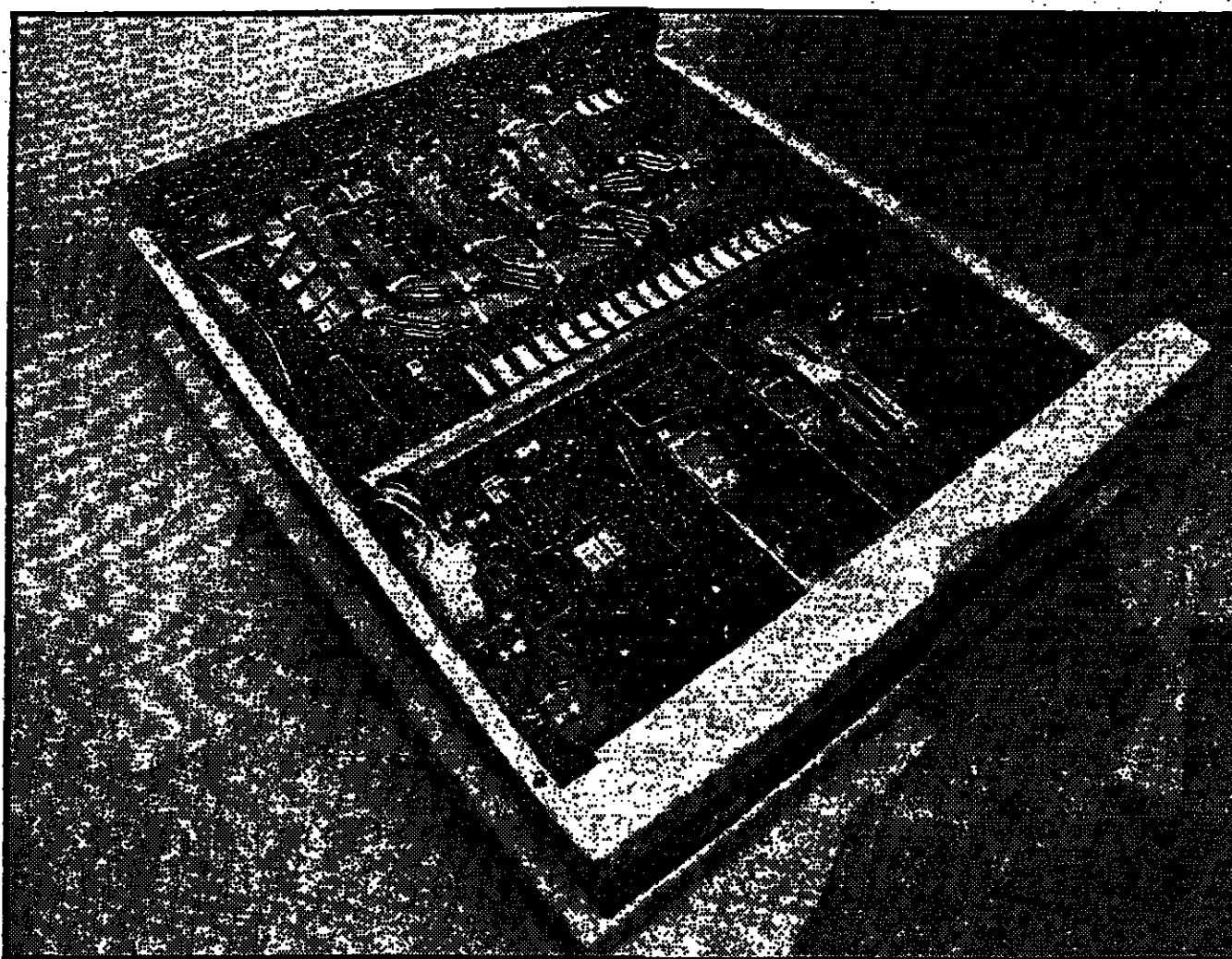
The third route is to deploy multi-processor, multi-user microcomputers, able to network both to similar systems throughout the organisation and to the corporate mainframe if needed. This option combines the best features of the stand-alone micro — low capital outlay and the ability to use mass market software, and operating system software which is easy to use.

Most importantly, a well-designed system should provide the opportunity to add extra users as needs expand, without slowing down overall performance. Computers running TurboDOS, the world's most widely used multi-processor operating system, can not only run most popular PC software packages but even allow IBM PCs or lookalikes to be networked to the system.

The difference in architecture between timeshare and multi-processor systems is crucial to their relative performance.

In timeshare systems the power of a single central processor (CPU) and working memory (RAM) is divided and allocated to each user of the system as required. The operating system, which also shares the same CPU and RAM, is of necessity a complex and often fragile structure. A common failing with this type of architecture is that when a significant number of users simultaneously demand access to CPU, RAM and hard disk, processing resources become stretched and users experience annoying "response time" delays. More powerful processors, bigger main memories and labyrinthine operating systems like Unix are an attempt to get over this difficulty, but the inevitable result is that the cost and complexity of an effective timeshare system places it in the minicomputer category.

The multi-processor approach allocates a CPU and RAM to each user, with a separate master processor to house the operating system. Effectively, this gives each user of the system their own microcomputer, capable of running standard software packages, stored for common access on hard disk, or multi user applications software.



In this TurboDOS system, the IBM Ultrastream, the equivalent of sixteen separate stand-alone computers are installed on separate cards in a single box. The result is a powerful compromise between the traditional single-user and multi-user approaches.

How to deal the access card without breaking the data bank

Eric Bagshaw puts the case for the team micro — with a caveat about the possible pitfalls for the unwary planner

AS A "personal productivity tool" the micro has had a great impact, but most of us work as part of a team. Many companies are now realising that what is actually required is a team micro. This need has dawned because the individual's work overlaps others in the team, and this creates the need to share information.

The single user system can have an isolating effect, and companies with a range of incompatible systems find that large amounts of wasteful re-entry of data can occur. A multi-user micro can help eliminate many of these problems by providing "team computing". An important associated benefit is cost saving.

Some programs will, even on multi-user computers, run in single-user mode. A typical example is word processing. It does not make sense for two people to edit the same document simultaneously. All that is required, in this case, is to lock the file to prevent two people doing just that. However, it is highly desirable, and essential, for systems applications such as databases and accounts to allow shared access.

Within large companies, the accounts system, for example, has to be updated by a number of operators due to the sheer volume of transactions. One may be working on the sales ledger whilst another is using the purchase ledger, but both can be sharing a common address file. This sharing can be allowed, except for instances where two or more users may wish to update the same record. The problem with this situation is that only the last version saved will be stored. All previous versions, those containing important corrections — will be overwritten, destroyed, and this without the operator's knowledge.

This potentially disastrous situation is avoided by a process called "record locking", which is much harder than locking individual files, but essential to smooth multi-user operation.

Much greater demands are made of this type of operating system than with single-user micros. In addition to complex resource-sharing, users must be protected from each other's mistakes or even malice. With a single-user

system you are master of your own domain, and have control over the programs that are run and the data that is accessed or deleted. With a shared system, access must be orderly and controlled. This is usually handled by having a series of user identities, and giving each user a unique password.

But beyond the operating system level, the key to successful multi-user computing is the applications software: the accounts packages, databases and word processing programs that perform specific tasks. Selecting these is difficult enough for stand-alone PCs, but they must be specifically designed for multi-user systems.

Some programs will, even on multi-user computers, run in single-user mode. A typical example is word processing. It does not make sense for two people to edit the same document simultaneously. All that is required, in this case, is to lock the file to prevent two people doing just that. However, it is highly desirable, and essential, for systems applications such as databases and accounts to allow shared access.

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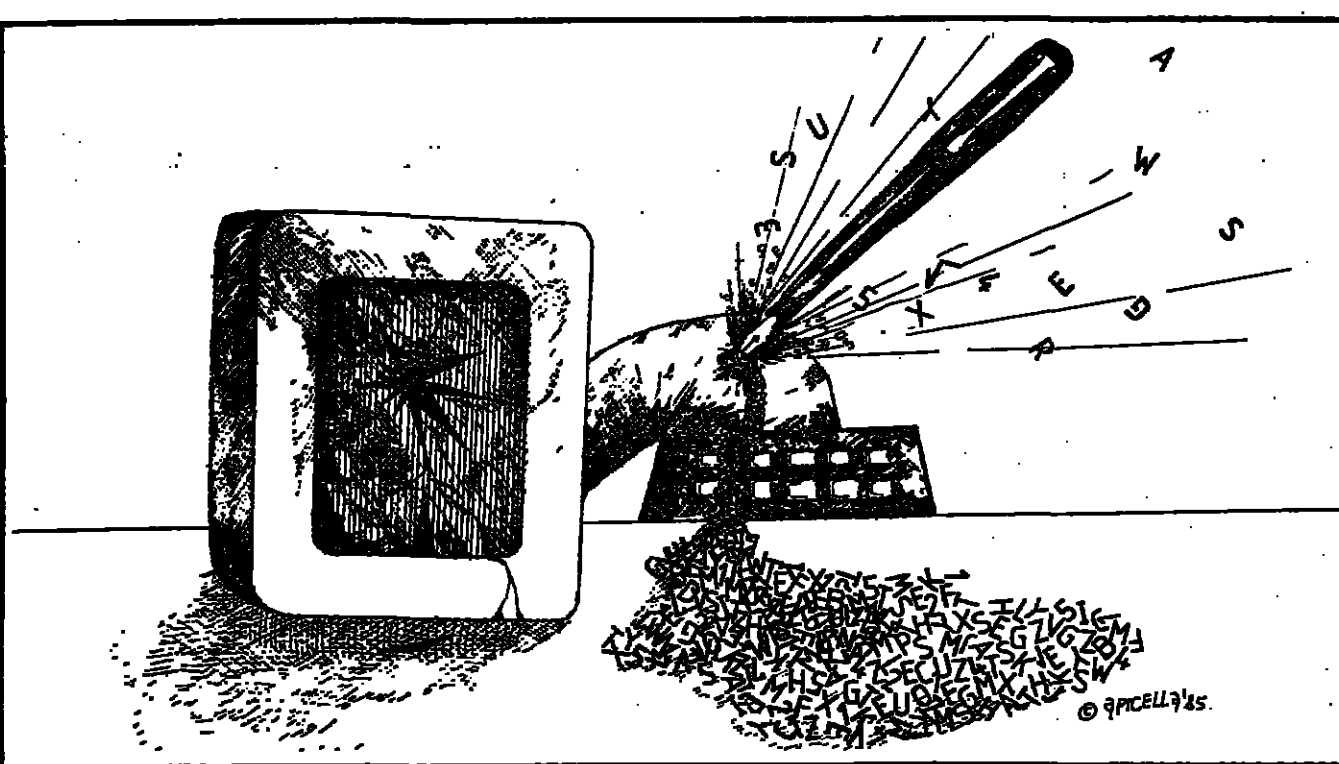
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Is in the know out of favour?

Once they were the high priests of the technological world. Now that the machines are more accessible, the experts are in danger of becoming yesterday's men, warns Richard Sarson

LONG AGO, in the 60s and 70s, the undisputed keeper of the keys to the kingdom of data processing was the Management Information Services Manager, or MIS manager for short. It was he who developed the monolithic computer systems of that departed era, and told the managing directors and departmental managers what could and could not be done on computers.

Usually, when asked to produce urgent ad hoc reports from the system, he would point out that his programming teams were too heavily committed on other work. So, he was terribly sorry, but he would not be able to churn out the figures they wanted in time for the next board meeting. This way, he made a lot of enemies, but, on the whole, his "incompetent" colleagues had no choice but to accept what he said.

Then, came the 80s dawned, came the Apple and the Pet, and the MIS managers found that they too could process data, without the benefit of MIS clerks. And they could do it for a few thousand pounds, within their departmental budgets. The MIS men lost status and confidence for a time, and some almost lost control of their companies' computing resources, because so many executives bought micros behind their backs.

However, most of the MIS men have now made a comeback. They have corralled the dissident herd of micro users, and are heading it towards some strategic horizon, such as electronic mail. The essence of electronic mail, of course, is that staff pass messages from one micro to another. The beauty of this, from the MIS point of view, is that all the micros have to be linked to each other in local area networks, or better still, linked into the DP department's central computer. So, the MIS manager regains control.

To connect everyone together in this way requires standardisation of hardware, "communication" protocols, and even application software. So, when the MIS-man looks at any new product, he checks it against a "tick list" of pre-determined criteria. This tick-list does not reflect the needs and wants of end-users, but the internal DP standards set up by the MIS manager. Does it run under IBM's communication protocol, SNA, and is it compati-

ble with the IBM PC? Will it run Lotus?

All this "noise" about standards stops the ears of the MIS managers against any new world-beating invention which could make the old standards obsolete and irrelevant.

The last thing they want is somebody jumping up and down, and saying: "I can bring Information Technology to parts of your company which other terminals haven't reached. And at half the cost. But you will have to tear up the tick-list."

The trouble with standards nowadays is that they only last about two years because technology moves so fast. A good example is CP/M, the operating system which became a de facto standard among 8-bit micros in 1980. MIS managers woke up to that (rather late) in 1982, and imposed it on their micro-buyers. But by the end of 1982, CP/M had been swept away in a torrent of 16-bit machines, running a different operating system, called MSDOS.

The poor MIS manager, who had inveighed against the wicked waste of indiscriminate buying of incompatible Apples and Pests and Tandys, now found himself lumbered with loads of bulk-bought, almost new 8-bit machines discontinued software and disgruntled users. It was the MIS manager and his mania for standards and compatibility who had got himself and his company into this mess.

Meanwhile, the undisciplined end-user, who had caused the trouble in the first place, by buying Apples in 1979, had got full value out of their machines, and leapfrogged happily up to MSDOS, with three or four years' valuable computing experience under their belt.

The moral of all this is that tick-lists are short-lived and dangerous things. They reflect yesterday's standards, yesterday's orthodoxy. Sometimes, of course, an imaginative and far-seeing MIS manager (there are such people) can adopt standards very early in their life cycle, and thereby save their companies a lot of money. Such cases are rare.

The end-user should beware of any "computer professional" who approaches him with a tick-list. He can be sure that his business needs will take second place to the strait-jacket embedded in the tick-list, and the standard solution will cost him money.

And the MIS manager also should learn to throw it away, when faced with a new product which clearly does a good job for a client department. An open mind is a better judge than a tick-list. After all, if he had kept his mind open five years ago, when micros first appeared, he should have accepted them with open arms. Then he would not have suffered the embarrassments and loss of status of the last few years.

You need not buy trouble

There is more than one way of getting your money's worth. Trevor Huggins explains it all

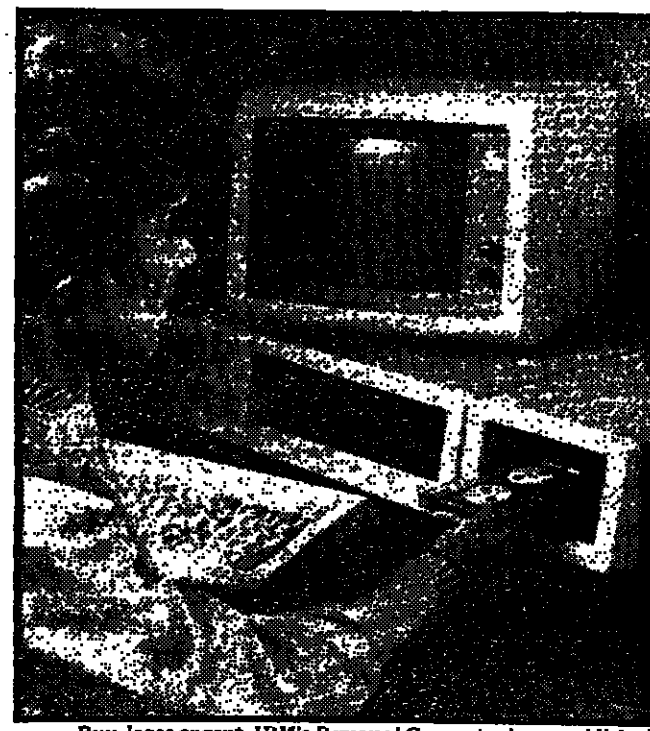
DESPITE recent falls in the price of computing, there is still considerable scope for financing the purchase of even the humblest personal computer. Although the options of outright purchase, rental and lease are available to the largest and smallest pocket, matching the financial arrangements with the profile of the user and what he intends to do with the equipment.

Because of the relatively low cost of personal computers, by far the most common form of acquisition is outright purchase. Not only are business systems available for only £1,500 to £2,500, but purchasers can demand substantial discounts from competing dealers and manufacturers. Getting that sort of discount, which can be up to 30 per cent, usually means paying cash. It does mean that it need not cost a great deal of money to get started.

Discounting plays into the hands of larger organisations who standardise on a single personal computer and are therefore prepared to buy in bulk. It would be rare for a small business to get 30 per cent, as most dealers are buying from the manufacturer at only 25 per cent to 35 per cent off list, but it is not unknown.

John McIntyre, marketing director at Digital, a leading London micro dealer, cited cases of dealers selling one or two machines at cost, just to make more profitable software sales with them.

The alternatives to purchase, may not only have straight financial advantages but also hidden benefits which relate to the technology, because of the startling rate at which it becomes obsolete. The advantage of leasing and renting is that the user doesn't normally take possession of the equipment at the end of the specified period. This would be a disadvantage for something like a burglar alarm but, for a piece of equipment which is out of date after two or three years, could be highly desirable.



Buy, lease or rent, IBM's Personal Computer has established a new standard for microcomputing. It may not look revolutionary, turning the business computing market upside down.

and will have virtually no resale value. It may even cost money to get rid of it. Either way, there are good reasons for being attached to PCs, but not stuck with them.

According to McIntyre, while the majority of personal computers are purchased, the second most popular method is leasing. Firstly, despite the changes in the latest Budget, there are still capital allowances that can be taken advantage of.

This is especially true when a major customer is buying personal computers in volume. Secondly, while the past three years have done great things for the cost of computing, cash-flow remains one of the biggest single headaches for companies of all sizes. Fiscal advantages aside, not every organisation wants to part with ready cash.

A third factor is that while PCs may be cheap as computers, as capital investment they could represent a sizable chunk out of a small business' budget. This is especially true for a nation of shopkeepers.

McIntyre reckons that in the UK there are approximately 1.3m companies employing less than 20 people and that of these, only 10 per cent have a computer. "I wouldn't be surprised if a number of those machines are leased," he commented.

Robert Labi, a director of London-based Micro Rent, claims 300-400 customers for his machines at any given time. From Micro Rent, an IBM PC which could be had for around £2,000 cash can be rented for £500 per quarter, £240 per month and £100 per week.

The prices reflect the need for a quick return on a short-lived product and the fact that the rental company has to offer a better service to customers than any other.

At the moment it seems unlikely that the way people buy computers will change radically. However, it is worth bearing in mind the options because the quicker technology changes to bring down the cost, the better the reason for not being saddled with it.

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Disorder needs more time for debate

The government is set on bringing its new Public Order Bill before parliament this autumn. For that reason, a tight timetable has been imposed on those who wish to react to the white paper proposals that were published last month. The period for comment before the bill is drafted ends this weekend. Ordinarily, given that changes to public order law have been the subject of debate for some years, it might seem churlish to complain about the short consultation period. But there are two important reasons why this is not so this time.

The first can be summarised in one word — Stonehenge. The white paper stresses there are no yawning gaps in existing laws. Yet what has happened at Stonehenge during June shows that the aspect of public order most in need of reform is one on which the white paper is silent — policing methods. At the beginning of the month by their violence, and last week by their much less widely reported preventive measures, the police in Wiltshire have shown that the white paper is one-sided. There are, in short, no effective controls over the growing audacity of police public order operations, and no new controls are proposed.

Not that this is a new discovery. The miners' strike and a succession of peace movement demonstrations have highlighted how the police's own policies and tactics have direct bearing on whether and how disorder develops. Yet somehow Stonehenge brings these issues out with a special sharpness. What possible proportionate justification can there be for the wholesale blocking of roads which took place in Wiltshire last week, or for the routine surveillance of all vehicles travelling anywhere near Stonehenge, or for the nocturnal harassment by helicopter and arc-light, or indeed for the whole bloody-minded inflexibility of the operation in general? Stonehenge has shown that any reform of public order law must involve an effective reform of the policing of public order, too.

There is a second reason why a brake should be applied to the government's plans. The white paper contains some proposals on which the government professes not to have yet reached a conclusion. By far the most important of these green edges is the proposed new offence of disorderly conduct, which has been heavily pressed on the Home Office by the Association of Chief Police Officers. An effective, that is an arrestable, offence of this kind would become the most commonly used low grade public order charge in a whole variety of circumstances. At present, this role is played by section five of the Public Order Act 1936, which penalises threatening words or behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace, and which accounted for half of all the coal strike arrests. But the white paper proposes to tighten section five. Hence the new disorderly conduct proposal, aimed at minor acts of hooliganism such as noisy, intrusive, pestering or rowdy behaviour, causing substantial alarm, harassment or distress.

Since hooliganism is unpopular (especially at present) and since it is a frequent public complaint in the new police consultative committees, it is easy to see why the proposed offence has been welcomed by the shadow Home Secretary, Mr Gerald Kaufman. Yet there can be little doubt that, even as drafted by the Home Office, the proposal is wide open to misuse in the hands of some police officers and to elastic interpretation by the courts. That has been the experience with the existing section five, where prosecutions have been brought for walking three abreast on the pavement or for nude bathing. To draft any law against hooliganism that does not also penalise all lively and noisy behaviour is a tricky task. The Home Office's version avoids some of the pitfalls but still falls into others. To get it right requires far more debate than is allowed in the current timetable.

Fitzgerald's cure fails to please

The Irish Government was expecting a fairly comprehensive reprimand from the voters in the mid-term county and municipal elections. The reprimand has been duly given, and in Dublin itself the result has few consolations for either of the coalition parties. The Labour Party in particular has been all but wiped out there, with only two seats to its name. This compares with six for the Workers' Party, the distant descendant of the old official IRA. Nationally the figure is a little brighter and Labour's share of the poll has not dipped much since the general election. Even so, the party has been compromised by association with high taxation and unemployment, which are not the fruits of office which its supporters expect to see.

In helping to keep Dr Fitzgerald's standard aloft Mr Dick Spring has attached a higher value to the Prime Minister's political honesty than to his political dexterity. Whether the economy will begin to come right by 1987, when the next general election is due, is a gamble Dr Fitzgerald cannot avoid, for there was no other obvious way out of the fiscal chaos he inherited than the rigorous one he has taken. Yet like many a Labour leader before him, Mr Spring must wonder why of all the countries in the European Community, Ireland alone should lack a reliable and sustained left-wing vote. If there is to be any breaking it is the one in which Irish politics were cast at the end of the Civil War.

Presumably it is a healthy sign of some sort that RTE could devote most of its Sunday lunch-time radio programme yesterday to long interviews on the results without one mention of Fianna Fail. That could hardly have happened if Fianna Fail had been the party looking for excuses. But the result does have a bearing on Northern Ireland all the same. If the current opportunity to reach agreement between Westminster and Dublin is allowed to slip there is no knowing when another will arise. Like Dr Fitzgerald, Mr Douglas Hurd puts the chances at only 50-50 and even those odds may be optimistic.

There is no necessary connection between the Irish Government's domestic fortunes and its view of what is both possible and desirable in the north, though if Dr Fitzgerald had a clearer mid-term mandate he would find it easier to offer the country something which is bound to fall a long way short of Fianna Fail's minimum requirements. But with even the northern judiciary, not to speak of the Unionist parties, in rebellion against any serious traffic with the Republic it is not at all sure that Dr Fitzgerald's own minimum requirements can be met. The Milan summit next weekend may help him and Mrs Thatcher to decide whether the Anglo-Irish talks can offer an agreement he would not be ashamed to put to the Dail. Whatever its contents it would come under merciless criticism: but the fact that a somewhat fickle Irish electorate has blamed Dr Fitzgerald for doing what he said he would do on the economic front does not justify the worst view that it would repudiate an Anglo-Irish agreement if he could bring one home.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A lesson the Government never learned

Sir, — I am not a member of any of the teachers' unions. I am Director of Music in a comprehensive school and am very worried by much of what I see around me. I work with a group of colleagues who by any reckoning one could call moderate. They hold a wide variety of political views with a substantial centre representation. In normal times they work long hours and give greatly of effort and expertise to ensure that their pupils receive the fullest and most stimulating education possible.

But I detect among my colleagues a sickness, a bitterness that is eating at the very heart of the school. There is a feeling that we have all been sold down the river, as it were, and beaten around the ears. I remember very well the sensation of relief and joy when the Houghton Award was announced. At last, it seemed, teachers had achieved some degree of recognition and were to be rewarded by a reasonable salary.

Since then we have seen the gradual erosion of the living standards to the point where we have difficulty in paying our way and trying to save a little for the future. I agree that my circumstances are not desperate, and that there are others far worse off than I am. But it is of no use governments, LEAs and parents complaining that teachers do not behave professionally when teachers are not paid sufficiently to be able to behave in a professional way.

Ill omens for the NHS

Sir, — The case of Wendy Savage (Leader, June 18) is important not only because of the vital questions it raises about the nature of health care for women, but also because of the linked questions about who decides and who controls within the NHS and to whom Health Authorities are accountable.

The manner in which Wendy Savage was suspended illustrates only too well that Health Authorities are not locally accountable and that they have little say in the running of their local health services. In fact the NHS is a shocking example of a public service which is run in the most undemocratic manner imaginable: Health Authority members are appointed not elected, there is no meaningful accountability of the Health Authority or medical professionals at a local level, and users have only the smallest "official" representation through Health Councils, which are inadequately funded and have limited powers. Other than CHCs, users must rely on the lobbying power of the voluntary/community sector and imaginative local action to try and get their views heard.

It is no coincidence that the issue of accountability in the NHS is so dramatically and powerfully revealed by a struggle around women's health. Women are the most frequent users of the health services, either for themselves or for their children, and yet have the least say as to what services they need and want. A great deal of medical practice and health Authority policy and planning shows little or no sensitivity to women's health needs.

Users of the health services must have greater powers to determine their local health provision. This can only be achieved within a democratic structure, in which members are elected, their local accountability and users are able to actively participate in debate about health issues. Yours, Madeleine Halliday, Beverley Beech, Health Rights, 157 Waterloo Road, London SE1.

At the beginning of the present round of pay negotiations the Government made it clear that a very small increase was all it was prepared to give teachers. As would be expected there has been no change in this since. The dogmatic and inflexible attitude of the Government suggests that the Government has by right and definition the knowledge of what is the correct level of teachers' salaries and suggests further that it would challenge the Government view is disloyal to the country, is greedy and acquisitive and is wrong-headed.

By what right does the Government behave thus? Is it by virtue of the large majority in Parliament? Is it by virtue of some divine right? Is it because experts of infallible status have spoken "ex cathedra" to the Government? Where has the Government learned that it is wrong in executing office? In the first place from teachers and thus if now the teachers take a different view from the Government what must it be that the teachers know better than their former pupils? After all, we have all met those who have been inattentive in class and sluggish over the years, and it is widely said now that comparability — once the mainstay of salary negotiations — is a dead duck and that may be so. At the same time, we all make comparisons all the time. The recent

announcement of pay awards for members of the armed forces and for those in the medical profession must have caused a bitter hurt in the hearts of many teachers. The money was found to pay for the Falklands war. The money is still being found to maintain the farcical Falklands policy. Yet the Government cannot allow the LEAs more than 3 per cent for teachers.

Hardships of housekeeping

Sir, — Your article "Ministers' aim to hide crisis in home repairs" (21 June) highlighted the absurd attitude of the present Government to the housing crisis facing this country.

In Sheffield, where the City Council have now done a survey of all its 93,000 council dwellings at the request of the Department of Environment, the cost of remedying defects would be a staggering £500 million. This figure covers only the public housing stock in the city. It does not include new housing, which is estimated that the 32,000 people on the council's waiting list can be housed, nor does it touch the massive disrepair in the private sector, which probably would swallow another £1 billion.

Many of the city's 60 tower blocks would require over a £1 million each to make them structurally sound. Yet most of the blocks are only 20 years old. All that Sheffield was allowed to borrow for housing purposes this year is £21 million. This is an insult to tenants, councillors and officers alike. The absurdity of the Government's policy is further highlighted by the number of building workers on the dole. This is now estimated to be 450,000 nationally.

All recent studies done by such noteworthy bodies as the Cambridge Econometrics Limited, NEDO, the TUC and Reading University Economics Department have concluded that capital spending "in housing" would have a very positive and immediate effect on job creation. The construction industry is a far less import-intensive than industrial output — even agriculture, so the knowledge of a major construction programme would benefit the domestic economy greatly.

Another worrying effect of the continuous curtailment in building is the likely deskilling of the workforce.

to learn if we are to survive. This Government's tactic for compromise is to reiterate the original position — certainly where pay negotiations are concerned.

What outcome there will be to the current dispute I would not be so foolish as to predict. All I can say is that from my view of the situation there is much bitterness and frustration. People ache to have their voice heard and to be given something other than a stonewall response. For one thing it is so utterly condescending to treat people as if they would not understand the arguments which led the Government to adopt their present position.

In a couple of years there will be elections and those teachers who have been so sorely hurt will then have the power of the ballot box in their hands. If it was misinterpretation of the results last time that has propped up entrenched and blinkered attitudes it could well be that next time the results will be rather different.

W. V. Tomkins, Willowmore, 58 Shenway, Gillingham, Dorset.

Miscellany a little on the side of chickens

Sir, — Perhaps the "Bizarre" title winning book, *The Joy Of Chickens* (June 20) is the book Polly Toynbee and Emma Peel (June 10) and Joan Court of Cambridge (June 18) have been waiting for, and I would long to get my hands on a copy.

Is it about the joy of keeping chickens? Many books have been written about that: the joy of hatching, rearing and collecting a fresh golden egg for breakfast. Or could it be the joy of giving the chicken a contented scratching in the straw yard and as is the case of my own poultry, helping children overcome a feather phobia or bringing hope and therapy as they appear live in a chicken centre for the mentally ill or bring tenderness to the most hardened Youth Club member as he handles a baby chick.

Or is it the joy of the chickens themselves who, still bearing the scars of their former lives, speak to us of another world, the jungle from which they come to supply our needs of meat and eggs and haunt us with that regal bearing and crow of the chandeleur.

Perhaps the contented chicken is a nostalgic call of a world that could have been ours. Henry Beston's words engraved in stone at Lusaka Airport, Zambia, underneath a statue of a leucis antelope speaks to the heart of every world older and more complete than ours, they move finished and complete, gifted with extensions of the senses we have lost or never attained, waiting for us, we shall never hear. (Rev) Ray Trudgill, The Manse, Terrington St John, Wisbech, Cambs.

and Beckford schools have not only agreed to take part in strike action as a part of the national campaign, but have done so in a quite remarkable spirit of solidarity and determination.

The well-documented erosion of teachers' pay to a level where many teachers fall into the safety net of the welfare provision, and the horrifying decay in provision and maintenance of schools have finally convinced us that not to strike now would be totally irresponsible. We will not persuade those who have had no personal experience of comprehensive education that ours is a just cause. We have, after all, been made scapegoats for literacy and football violence by the very people who do not seem able to accept the effects of cuts, of unemployment and of social deprivation on our society. Our only hope is to talk directly to the communities that we serve, to explain just why short-term inconvenience is in all our interests.

We hope to show that we do not deserve to be fobbed off with five per cent, and we have reached the point where our responsibilities to our profession and to ourselves necessitate strike action to try to preserve some semblance of a decent education system. None of us can afford any longer to wait for those better times just around the corner.

G. Matthews, Hampstead School NUT, London NW2.

Sir, — Although teachers are not under the same emotional pressure as nurses, for example, the decision to take strike action and disrupt the education of young people is a very difficult one. Teachers are nothing if not caring and the charge of irresponsibility cuts deep. However, teachers from Hampstead

Pinochet's mighty pen

Sir, — The Government's refusal to reimpose an embargo on arms sales to Chile is a slap in the face for all those who are using non-violent means to oppose one of the most brutal regimes of South America.

A Foreign Office official is reported as saying that repression stems from the political situation rather than any particular weapons and that a ballot-pen could be used to stab someone (Guardian, June 19).

Quite so. And the 300 Centaur half-track vehicles which the Government is considering selling to General Pinochet might be used for taking old ladies on picnic outings in the countryside round Santiago.

The United States has maintained an embargo on arms sales on the principle that there is widespread abuse of human rights by the government of Chile. It is a tragedy that the only principle recognised by our own Government is that of maximising profits. Yours, Graham Davey, 29 Norton Road, Bristol.

A COUNTRY DIARY.

SURREY: The Wandle is not everyone's idea of a pure chalk stream yet Drayton called it as "So amiable, so fair, so pure, so delicate." It has been battered about since then, but can still present vistas of unexpected charm and peace. In the Valley the river spreads out into one of its slow-flowing sections giving contentment to two cots forced to shelter three chicks against the blasts of June. The mother bird set on them looking like Queen Victoria and their little scarlet pimpernel heads poked out from the bon-bon when the male returned with food. An adolescent cock ignored such weakness while a huge footed young moorhen looked at his toes. Yellow frises were opening all around the pool. In Ravensbury Park the old man was learning how to sing and do orobanchis. One young thrush, astonished to see us, almost fell out of the air. The little wrens were more in command of things.

AUDREY INSCHE

The quite hypocritical in pursuit of the totally meaningless



Geoffrey Taylor

RAPID and decisive steps have been taken towards mounting the All-purpose Commission Of Inquiry (APCINQ) recently announced. The Commission is now expected to begin its preliminary sessions "within a measurable time".

The inquiry was set up to forestall the constant demands, many but not all from Mr Gerald Kaufman, for separate public inquiries into the multitudinous matters which arise from nuclear power through football hooliganism to the eradication of Serps.

Not all the work so far has been of immediate public interest. Much of it has concerned the appointment of large numbers of advisers, solicitors and secretarial staff, the installation of computers, negotiation of satellite time, organisation of foreign and other matters of an essentially administrative character.

One thing, which has clearly emerged from informal discussions, however, is that the inquiry will give the widest possible interpretation to its terms of reference. These are "to reflect upon the current state of affairs, consider what factors influence the course of events, and make recommendations".

APCINQ freely admits that the recommendations will be the tricky part, and here the policy will be to "make haste slowly". Otherwise there is no reason to suppose that the inquiry will be other than "pantstaking to degree" as a member put it "in the discharge of its onerous task".

Already the agenda shows signs of becoming overcrowded. In addition to the items listed above, the Commission has agreed to look at vegetarianism; moonbeams as a source of off-peak

power production; possible methods of planning down Mr Charles Haughey; the value, if any, of Stonehenge to the nation; and the failure of this year's drought.

In view of the size of this agenda APCINQ has had to defer many items which might otherwise have been included. It is unclear, for example, to take any evidence about the outcome of the next General Election or the state of the Labour and Conservative parties.

This decision has been reached on several grounds. One is that the election is two or three years away and the Commission wants to avoid peaking too early. The more persuasive is that the voters, not APCINQ, will ultimately decide, and it is not part of the commission's remit to second-guess the democratic process. A third reason is that it might be boring.

Among other topics excluded from the time being are Lebanon and South Africa, on which the Commission doubts its ability to put forward a constructive view. It recognises that there is deep disquiet about apartheid and stands ready, if called upon, to issue the standard denunciation.

The commission feels, however, that a full examination of the implications of such a move might be more than the British public could readily accept. It appears to the inquiry, though without receiving submissions on the subject, that the privileged position of the white minority in South Africa is comparable with that of the white minority of the Commonwealth or indeed the plant.

Any recommendation it might make towards immediate withdrawal from that country could therefore have repercussions which might alienate the British public at large. For understandable reasons APCINQ has no wish to enter on so large a philosophical problem in this early stage of its inquiry.

Since Northern Ireland might turn out also to be a political and moral quagmire APCINQ will confine itself to oblique inquiries. Again, without hearing submissions, the Commission and no prima facie reason for requiring a majority of people to act contrary to their wishes and beliefs. It recognises, however, that this is what many conscientious people would like to see, and it naturally hesitates to ex-

pose itself to the charge that it is not responsive to the prevailing climate of opinion. The guiding principles of the Commission will be inconsideration and doubt, qualities which it believes to be lacking in our national life. The Commission has great admiration for people who can change their minds when confronted with contrary evidence. Although the only example that comes to mind is the Labour Party's decision to accept the sale of council houses, APCINQ wishes to see a great deal more inconsistency and will be disappointed if its own recommendations do not frequently conflict with one another.

On the question of doubt the Commission was much impressed by the remark in Boswell's Johnson attributed to Lord Hardwicke about a contemporary writer. "His doubts," Hardwicke said, "are better than most people's certainties." In its guidance for witnesses APCINQ gives notice that anyone purporting to offer certainties will be held in contempt of the Commission.

A member has raised the interesting point whether hypocrisy might be included among the neglected quali-

Anomalies in current costs

Sir, — Harvey R. Cole (Letters June 19) makes the point that electricity is now cheaper in France than in England. Electricity is also cheaper in Scotland than it is in England.

Both France and Scotland now possess much higher proportions of hydro and nuclear generating plant than does England, and Wales does England and Wales jointly. Before these nuclear plants were built, decision after decision was made based on the then current view of the economic comparison between high capital cost generating plant associated with low running cost on the one hand, and relatively low capital cost generating plant with high running cost on the other hand. Coal fuelled plants repeatedly appeared best in England where coal has for many years been cheaper than in Scotland and more and first hydro and more recently nuclear plant appeared to be best in these other countries. The balance is fine, of course, and always has been.

The economic comparisons were completely frustrated when the English politicians' interest in current cost accounting; a subject now largely ignored by industry. The only effect in fact was to multiply by a factor of at least three, the annual amount taken out of revenue for what is called depreciation. Incredibly, the increase was applied retrospectively, so that the mortgage payments on existing power stations were also trebled, and prices had to be increased to match.

The requirement to do all this was imposed by the Government on the Electricity Council which is responsible for supply in England and Wales. The South of Scotland Electricity Board, effectively responsible for supply in the whole of Scotland, appreciated the starting effect of current cost accounting would have on the apparent costs of their high capital cost system and on the real prices they would be required to charge and refused to do it. This refusal was accepted by the UK government. I have no doubt that there is no "current cost accounting" in France.

So the anomaly that electricity is now cheaper in high fuel cost countries is explained. Mr Cole suggests construction of yet another cross Channel electricity cable. Construction of another overhead line from Scotland where there is also surplus generating plant would be much cheaper, and would point more accurately to the absurdity. Must we really put another 200,000 men out of work before learning the truth of the matter? — Yours faithfully, F. J. Ibbotson, 35 Holly Avenue, Newcastle upon Tyne.

A COUNTRY DIARY.

They all benefit from the long established trees which in Morden Hall Park are magnificent, particularly the sometimes mangled London plane which here demonstrate their vigorous qualities. Many of their prickly ball fruits, still hanging from the autumn, are now ready to drop and explode into innumerable little feathered seeds. The chestnuts, losing the last of their flowers are already forming next autumn's conkers. In the orchard the bees are working away with their little active tranquillity which helps to make bee keeping so rewarding. Some of their houses are in the more recent flat-roofed style but enough of the old straw-thatched type remain to give a sense of permanence. Above their quiet hum you can hear the swirlings of the Wandle still directed towards the old mill. The river channel has a clear gravel bottom where the tiddlers twack.

AUDREY INSCHE

Anomalies in current costs

THE MEDIA PAGE

Satellite broadcasting plans are in disarray but, reports Maggie Brown, the sky is now the limit for the public sector

Why the high flier never reached the launch pad

TO THE relief of almost everyone concerned, the elaborate and expensive direct broadcasting satellite (DBS) system proposed for Britain, with the hardware provided by British companies and the costs met by British pay-television viewers and advertisers, has collapsed after two unhappy years — not with a bang but with a despairing whimper.

This week and onwards the shadow Satellite Broadcasting Board reports to the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan on the official reasons for the patient's death. The members of the ill-fated "DBS Club" — the BBC, 15 ITV contractors, and five other groups — have finally decided on burial with no hope of resurrection. "The will to proceed evaporated at the end of it there was no overwhelming factor in the final collapse, though the business was a high-rental from 'buying British' 10-year franchises, too short for profit paybacks — never added up," says a close observer.

The future is now wide open, and the Government has a policy problem. DBS consortiums are dead, but satellite broadcasting is still possible — by a cheaper route. Broadcasting entrepreneurs and aspirants are weighing up possible alternatives, smaller, flexible groupings whose priority would be providing programmes, not satellite technology and worthy British jobs for electronics engineers.

The five commercial companies, for example (led by Thorn EMI) who took part in the club seem appalled at the experience of being locked into such an unwieldy and unnatural grouping. "I'm cross at all that wasted work," says Mr Richard Branson, whose Virgin entertainments empire belonged to the consortium. "What has happened is positive in some ways. The BBC and ITV never had their hearts in it. It needs commercial companies, without a stake in television, project with the freedom to use whatever satellite they want. We might well be interested in taking a lead, and we've got our people in Virgin, internally here, looking at the figures."

The finance director of another of the five, which has considerable muscle says: "We're still very interested — we must keep talking. DBS economics didn't stick up, but there is a continental, rather than purely national UK business out there. That's what we're now after."

David Shaw, director of the Independent Television Companies Association (ITCA), says he expects a decision to be made next month (July) on ITV's own plans for a satellite "Super Channel" to beam across Europe a pot-pourri of the station's past programmes. It could start in 1986, he claims, though ITCA members, whose ranks are divided, turn it down, it is only to be expected that some of the stronger stations, Granada, Thames, perhaps Central, will draw up their own mini-consortium plans.

The way is opened up, in short, for fluid, shorter-term alliances between media groupings — "bed-hopping" is how the gaudier operators sum it all up. Although the all-British high-power DBS system has proved a commercial non-starter, satellites at lower power can still be a cheaper method of delivering television signals than the current "terrestrial" land-station system. And satellite-based services for cable systems offer the chance for new companies to cash in on pay TV fees and advertising revenue. "One motive is pure greed — as cable spreads in Europe and Scandinavia."

They give the opportunity to break into the huge European market with English language programmes, as Mr Rupert Murdoch's Sky Channel, its 35 million audience already equivalent to a UK commercial television franchise, is demonstrating though after £30 millions of outlay it is still not in profit. There is plenty of spare capacity on medium or low power satellites planned for telecommunications purposes. Experts consistently argued that a non-starter, the costly off-spring of the satellite industry as represented by British Aerospace and GEC-Marconi, who want captive UK work. "There was no need for it. Less powerful satellites than the one they proposed can do the job. I'm glad the whole phase is over, it would have been scandalous if it had gone ahead," he says.

DBS packages, as outlined by Government, was indelibly linked with buying British — not just satellite technology, but it was hoped, receivers and dishes provided by the consumer goods industry represented by companies such as Thorn. It is said that 80,000 new jobs could be created by this new sector. But the club asked, early this year, to be relieved of its patriotic duty to buy British on cost grounds — why pay GEC and BAE to re-invent the wheel, they ask.

Steve Quirke on the questions Eddie Shah is asking Globe trotter

EDDIE SHAH'S much-publicised national newspaper, set for launch next March, is currently being researched under the title of the Daily Globe. Will that actually be its name? "No way, mate," says Mr Shah. "That's wrong. Way off beam. Print that, and you'll have egg on your face."

Meanwhile, selected households, nationwide, have been presented with dummy copies of the colour tabloid and their views on the paper with the help of a questionnaire running to 15 pages. Shah told the Institute of Journalists last week that the paper would contain 40 pages, Monday to Friday, set 18 pages of colour, selling at 17p, with a different format at weekends, but details of the possible relative emphasis on news, television, sport, and so on, and of use of colour, and other production details are being kept closer to Mr Shah's chest. The market research operation yields some clues.

The paper, as presented to the questionnaire's respondents, has been described by one of them as "the Daily Globe" in a Times-like masthead white on black and a pictorial globe. And splashed across the front page, in full colour, "What's in the stars for Ditz" where the Prince of Wales has her fortune told with the help of the very latest technology. Shah brings the full might of his computerised empire to give the story the treatment.

At first glance, one respondent told me, "The 'Daily Globe' looks garish and cheap — a little like his words — Motor Cycle News. The questionnaire might indicate the tone and style of the paper envisaged by Shah and his editor-designate Brian MacArthur, but whether this format over his the streets, of course, depends on how the questions are answered. On several occasions Eddie Shah has applauded the treatment and presentation of television news.

At the top of the questionnaire, researchers are told to abandon the interview before it starts if respondents watch less than 27 hours of television per week. More than 20 hours a week is regarded as "heavy viewing." The National Readership Survey which monitors all Fleet Street papers.

GET MORE MILEAGE FROM NEW LONGER-LIFE GORBACHEV!



THE BRAND LEADER YOU WILL REMEMBER!

THE very title is a contradiction in terms — an international Socialist advertising film festival. But the state advertising agencies from the Eastern European countries had gathered at the Bulgarian coastal resort of Varna to present and to watch 114 such films, to receive prizes, and to reinforce one another's conviction that advertising and the socialist state can mix.

"Properly understood, advertising in the Socialist system is a form of propaganda," while film is one of the arts," said the chairman of the film jury, the Bulgarian film critic Alexander Alexandrov. "A Western advertiser will talk of using his films to sell, but also to inform and inform the public of new products is what these films mainly do."

And yet, to a remarkable extent, the festival films — chosen by the various countries as the best of their output — reflected the fashions of Western feature films in recent years. Two of them began with the theme music from *Chariots of Fire*, and another with the opening chords from *Also sprach Zarathustra* playing against the image of an ethereal planet as if to ram home the debt to 2001.

The ten minute film to advertise Russian jewellery was awarded a special prize for eclecticism. It began with music that sounded rather like Star Wars, while an elaborate jewelled casket from the USSR was shown. The camera zoomed in, and the casket began to look uncannily like a Battleship Galactica.

Andrew Lipman on promotion rights Mud in your video royalty

THIS month Palace Video are releasing *The Best of Elvis Costello*, a compilation video cassette featuring the 22 "promo" videos he has made since his debut. It is nearly half 21. Annabel Jankel and Rocky Morton who directed the video for *Accidents Will Happen* in 1976 were not consulted about its inclusion and were offered no royalties from the sale of the cassette. They asked for it to be taken off.

"Funnily enough," explains Jankel, "it was made at a time when promo directors never even got a contract." Consequently, they owned the rights to it, not the record company. This time they had the bargaining power to get a royalty. But it doesn't happen very often.

Accidents will happen. Increasingly, as pop video tries to recover from its current identity crisis, is it a promotion? A commercial for a newly released single, aimed at boosting record and tape sales by free exposure on television? Or is it a saleable product in its own right? A new form of television entertainment, from which broadcasters, cable, and satellite operators derive increasing advertising revenue at little to no cost?

If they're no more than commercials, then the record industry's arguments that the new media outlets of cable and satellite should pay to show the development of advertising or subscription revenue seems a rather novel reversal of the television economy.

As to the amount of news coverage: "It depends on what is around," he said. "Sometimes there aren't any big stories. The news of the day might only warrant a series of small items." The questionnaire reinforces this view. Readers are asked if they read Radio Times, TV Times, *Tibbits*, *Weekend*, or the *Weekly Mirror*. None of which fall into the Telegraph or *Thunderer* bracket.

A picture of the paper builds up from the questionnaire, getting a feeling that editorial decisions have been made, and that editorial decisions have been made, and that editorial decisions have been made.

Then the mood changed, and the music began to sound like a new wave. The *Remme*, while willowy bejewelled women lay back in misty rowing boats that were tethered to the shore by necklaces of amber. Out to a seagull darting to the sand to scoop up and fly off with more jewellery.

Then there came the American on-the-road movie, advertising a Polish truck. It began with the driver of the new truck being the only choice for the job. Also sprang Zarathustra playing against the image of an ethereal planet as if to ram home the debt to 2001.

These were the films that won gold medals in their respective categories, and they throw an interesting new twist onto a process that has been under way in the West for some years, where it is commonplace for a young film director to make a name in ad films, and then take the name and the new techniques into feature films. The Eastern European countries are doing the reverse, taking the techniques of Western feature films and adapting them, sometimes almost slavishly, to their advertising.

Up to a point Romania did not bother to send film nor delegation. Still, Nicaragua sent a travelogue.

Salniker: "Still nobody's trying to do what we do. In the sixties and seventies, there were eclectic stations with the same irreverent aim as KPFA. Since then, they've gone commercial, franchised by big corporations with preferred formulas, and since deregulation, they do less local news."

If you want dull, says Salniker, listen to the other stations, even the public service ones: fearful of stirring controversy and displeasing the money-givers, or offending against the Fairness Doctrine, which demands exposure of all sides of an issue, they avoid contentious issues altogether.

KPFA negotiates the Fairness Doctrine with skill. Their broadcasters are encouraged to say exactly what they think about a political controversy, but must also provide opposing viewpoints, though five minutes in

With Britain about to tune into community radio, Anne Karpf reports on the grandfather of them all

Celebrating the permanent waves of insurrection

BRITAIN is the Rip Van Winkle of community radio, and waking up to an idea current in America for over 30 years. While the Home Office — about to announce the details of its community radio policy — reluctant to wheel the first listener-sponsored radio station in the world, KPFA in Berkeley, California, celebrates its 30th birthday. And daily proves that access broadcasting need not mean dull, vicarage-newsletter radio, but can buzz and arouse more than anything made by the pros.

In the formatted world of American radio, where the latest flagging San Francisco station has introduced six hours a day of game shows, and the same of listener involvement is the chance to win a microwave oven, KPFA's voice is distinctive. With 27 paid staff and 300 unpaid volunteers, 90 per cent of its 24-hours is local and original, and all diverse. At its heart is the hour-long evening news (broadcast at 6 and 11). It covers local, national, and international news, and rejecting received ideas, it aims to provide analysis and perspective unavailable in other mass media in the area.

But the station is equally strong on culture. Its music department, with 40 different programmes from punk to classical, was an early promoter of Laurie Anderson and Philip Glass. Its drama department produces 18 weekly programmes (in a country where radio-drama is virtually obsolete). It has a major third department, a Women's Department, a gay programme, and they also broadcast *The Goons*. But isn't it worthy, boring stuff, amateurish parish-pump broadcasting? Station manager David Salniker splutters at the notion. "I think sometimes peoples' ideas are so affected by elitism and racism, and they have very stereotyped notions of what is meant by skill."

The audience — around 100,000 — seem to agree. Minor, so-called ghetto broadcasting like a show by and for Chicanos, have become popular among the wider audience. KPFA carries no ads, and has no sponsors or corporate underwriters. Three times a year, on air, they ask listeners, if they like what they hear, to send in a postcard, with a scale from 20 to 100 dollars a year. There are over 16,000 subscribers; this year they've come up with \$800,000. The rest of their million dollar budget comes from the Federal Government's Corporation for Public Broadcasting, a major annual crafts fair, and small grants. They're part of a chain of five stations (in LA, Washington, New York, and Houston) called *Radio Now*, who share a news bureau (supplying half their daily news) and a file archive of 20,000 programmes.

When KPFA was started, in 1959 by a pacifist journalist, there was only one other FM station, and so few FM receivers that in desperation the station sold cut-price sets to listeners. They weathered the McCarthy period, and really came into their own in the 1960s: they're proud of their (often live) coverage of the civil rights and anti-war movements (for the duration of an event) continues today.

But things have changed. Now there are some 50 stations in the Bay Area, at least 40 of them on FM. How has that affected KPFA? Says Salniker: "Still nobody's trying to do what we do. In the sixties and seventies, there were eclectic stations with the same irreverent aim as KPFA. Since then, they've gone commercial, franchised by big corporations with preferred formulas, and since deregulation, they do less local news."

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Media File....

LEON BRITANN'S plan for community radio, British style, might prove unlikely to produce anything so radical as the American model Anne Karpf reports on the grandfather of them all, but it is certain to upset the existing radio establishment. Latest intelligence is that the Home Secretary's imminent announcement will invite applications for 20 of the new-style stations, most to serve very small communities at low power, but some given the chance to transmit at medium power and reach "community of interest" groups.

What strikes a chill into the heart of the existing system is the word that these new stations will be subject to virtually no regulation, so long as they operate within the law. So they will run as much as advertising as much as radio. But then, the weekend under was the archetypal C4 special-interest viewer before that channel hit the air.

And the proliferation of radio stations looks just as the IR system is sounding gloomier than ever. At the weekend, we were watching the fall-out of Wrexham-based Marcher Sound by Red Rose (the system's climber, in Birmingham BRMB journalists were still on strike over four redundancies, while in London the music station Capital has negotiated its voluntary redundancy list down to 17 and LBC (including the network's news service IRN) has a target of 33 layoffs.

There could be worse to come, for some. If the new community stations are to be the direct responsibility of the Home Secretary, as anticipated by the music industry, then the weekend under was the archetypal C4 special-interest viewer before that channel hit the air.

THE IBA's television arm is having a tussle time, too. Just as the highest court in the land finds in favour of the broadcasters, cable and satellite operators and public performance users such as video juke-box companies, VPL will also act as a central agency for users seeking copyright clearance for particular clips. It already has over 5,000 music videos on its list.

Tony Brand, VPL's director, explains how it will work. "Like the representative organisations in the sound industry, VPL will grant licences to video users and set a rate for the use. The revenue received will be distributed amongst our record company members according to the detailed returns of use sent in by licencees."

VPL has already succeeded in making deals with the two major British users of pop videos, Music Box and Sky satellite channels. Between them they reach three million cable homes in Europe. Music Box will pay a guaranteed fee of £75,000 and thereafter a percentage of advertising revenue, whilst Sky (which only programmes pop videos for six hours each day) will pay £50,000 a year in advance, and then a percentage based on the number of subscribers.

But still to be negotiated are agreements with music publishers who have been to get in on the act with their soundtrack "synchronisation" rights, and with disgruntled European licencees of the major record companies, who see their incomes being eroded by VPL's satellite agreements. As a forerunner to the increasing demand by the new media for syndicated programmes, pop videos' legal personality problems look set to give lawyers a rough but lucrative, migraine for the foreseeable future. The risk of further "accidents" seems high.

THE CREAM of the public relations business gathered last week for lunch and prizes, the second presentation of the annual Public Relations Sword of Excellence awards. At the beginning I found this column ever-so-gently accused of being somewhat wispish about PR, which if true is only through force of circumstances. And here I fear, we go again. For by the end, even one of the IBA's own member groups was preparing to pitch for the job of setting up next year's show on the basis that as a professional presentation it could only get better.

People Fiddick Media Editor

DICTIONARY/ DATABASE PUBLISHING

Longman Group is the most technically advanced dictionary publisher in the UK. We are now expanding our dictionary publication programme in both print and electronic media. We need two more people to help us develop the potential of the dictionary database.

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Both these posts are based in Harlow and relocation assistance will be available if required. For the publisher, a company car will be provided.

Please write enclosing a full CV including details of current salary and quoting the appropriate reference, to: Fiona Bates, Personnel Executive, Longman Group Limited, Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE.

Longman

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CCETSW is the independent U.K. statutory body responsible for promoting education and training for work in the personal services. It approves and reviews courses, issues qualifications and other awards, and is involved in extensive development activity. The Information Assistant will work as part of a busy team providing information on all aspects of the Council's work. The post involves a range of tasks including answering enquiries about social work education and training, checking original copy, design and production of visual displays, information gathering and general public relations.

The successful applicant will be educated to degree level. He or she must be able to communicate in a range of media and be a flexible team member with sound judgement, scrupulous attention to detail and be able to meet deadlines under pressure. A knowledge of educational structures and the activities of U.K. personal services is required. Located in well-equipped premises near Kings Cross, we offer 22 days annual leave plus 4 privilege days and index-linked pension scheme.

For further information and an application form, contact Personnel, CCETSW, Derbyshire House, St. Chad's Street, London, WC1E 8AD (01 226 2451 Ext. 226). Closing date for completed applications: Monday 30 July 1985.

CCETSW

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An experienced Graphics Designer is required to maintain and develop the promotion of the County Library Service through good visual presentation. Duties include the design of a wide range of publicity and other printed material, advising on matters of style, colour schemes, lettering and notices in library buildings and the design and preparation of exhibitions and displays. Candidates should be trained to at least BA degree standard in Art and Design (Graphics) with at least three years professional experience.

Removal expenses and disturbance allowance will be available in suitable cases.

Please write for further details and application form to: The County Librarian, Hampshire County Library, 81 North Walls, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 8BY. Closing Date: 19th July, 1985.

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SCALE £5,922 — £6,420

— with imagination and common sense to help market Thamesdown's ever-growing range of leisure services, especially to disadvantaged groups. Arts, sport, museums and care of the environment are all part of the brief and you will be involved at every stage of marketing projects, from conception to completion. You will probably have experience in a marketing, publicity, print or information environment.

Application form from the Personnel Officer, Thamesdown Borough Council, Civic Offices, Swindon SN1 2TL, Swindon (0793) 516282 (24 hour answering service), to be returned by 24th July.

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Starting 2nd September
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The successful candidate will be able to show initiative and develop the work of the Society which has a membership of over 5,000 professional musicians requiring the full range of professional services. Full details may be obtained from the General Secretary to whom completed applications should be returned by 15th July.

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South Hill Parks Arts Centre & Wilde Theatre

Invites applications for the post of

MARKETING & PUBLICITY MANAGER

Salary scale £9,012 to £10,298

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The task is wide-ranging. Your brief will include editorial management and production of our customer information publications and print material; special facilities co-ordination — guest visits, talks, seminars etc; programme planning, marketing and management of customer entertainment events. The ability to seize promotional opportunities is essential. You will be self-motivated, used to working on your own initiative but highly experienced in one

or more of the following — promotion, marketing, design, journalism, sales or PR. Ideally you will be a graduate and have a CAM qualification. Based at British Telecom London's Headquarters on the Embankment, this appointment carries an initial salary up to £15,964. There will be an element of evening and week-end working in this stimulating environment, and a need to travel at times throughout London.

Please send your CV, including day telephone number and quoting ref GDN/01, to Graham Mead, British Telecom London, Recruitment and Selection Centre, St. Giles House, 1 Drury Lane, London WC2B 5RA. Alternatively, call Graham Mead or Tony Gasper on 01-836 4653 for further information. The closing date for receipt of applications is 8th July 1985.

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TELECOM
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An opportunity exists with Britain's leading law and tax publishers for a Sales Representative to sell their publications to practising accountants within the London area.

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Mrs S. Vassini, Personnel Officer,
Borough Green & Co. (Publishers) Ltd.,
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SALES AND MARKETING MANAGER

We need a sales and marketing manager with experience of the home and export market, able to run a busy department and to manage the associated representation company, Volume Sales.

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Salary to be negotiated.

ART DIRECTOR

part or full time

Exciting opportunity to direct a varied publishing programme of 60 titles a year and associated marketing materials.

The successful candidate will have typographic flair and a creative and flexible approach to good paperback design. She will be expected to commission designers, prepare budgets and work to firm deadlines.

Experience in book cover/jacket design essential. Terms, including hours, to be negotiated.

Please write, enclosing a comprehensive cv, to: Nina Kidron, Pluto Press Limited, The Works, 105A Tottenham Avenue, London N15 5PX by 15th July. Pluto Press is an equal opportunities employer.

Pluto Press is a small but expanding publishing company occupying a unique position in the UK publishing market.

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Salary to be negotiated.

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Applicants should have 2-3 years' experience in the production department of a publishing house, be in their early twenties and be capable of working to deadlines under pressure. Starting salary for this post will be in the region of £5000 after a 3 month probationary period.

Please apply with full CV to Mr Sue Howard, Production Director, The New Opportunity Press Ltd, 78 St James' Lane, London W10 3RD.

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DESIGNER

We are looking for a young and enthusiastic designer to join our Design Studio. The job will involve working on book jackets and publicity point-of-sale material on a wide-ranging list of titles.

We need someone with experience of working in a highly charged creative atmosphere — someone who enjoys working under pressure without much supervision, who enjoys reading and who would like the challenge of working in a hectic Publicity Department.

This vacancy is for a good 'all-rounder' with proven skills in providing design, visuals and finished artwork. Good salary, five weeks holiday.

Please write with CV to: Susan Boyd, Publicity Director, William Heinemann, 10 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA. Tel: 01-493 4141.

Deputy Editor

Newnes Books, a division of The Hamlyn Publishing Group, are looking for an experienced Editor to work on a broad range of highly illustrated non-fiction books including history, natural history, gardening, art and general reference.

The successful candidate will have had five years' experience in editing illustrated books from manuscript to final pages, and in liaising with authors, designers and illustrators. Some commissioning experience is also required. Minimum salary of £11,104 is offered, together with five weeks' holiday and pension scheme plus excellent Group benefits. NUJ Grade 5 position.

Please apply in writing with full cv. to: Mrs M. A. Field, Personnel Officer, The Hamlyn Publishing Group Limited, Bridge House, 89 London Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 3SB.

NEWNES BOOKS COUNTRY · LIFE COLLINGRIDGE TEMPLE · PRESS

EXPERIENCED EDITORS REQUIRED

Exciting, multi-media project requires innovative Editors with sound background in educational publishing to prepare distance-learning material. Experience of business studies and/or adult education is desirable as the posts involve working with subject specialists to devise effective teaching material for an expert marketing course. The course will consist of video, audio and computer-based activities as well as workbooks. Training will be given in the use of word processors and computers when required.

Wide-ranging proven editorial skills are essential as is copy preparation of a high standard. Editors will be required to assist authors to develop, structure and perfect the material and integrate this with additional work from diverse sources.

Flexibility and the ability to work effectively as part of a small production team are vital requirements. Editorial appointments will be made on a freelance or fixed-term contract basis. Remuneration will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply with full cv. and reasons for your application to: Linda Jones, Open Tech Unit, Newlands Park College, Gwent Lane, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks HP8 4AD.

COURSES

BTEC Higher National Diploma in Business and Finance (Media, Design and Communications Studies)

Interested in a Job on This Page?

Start by joining this new course beginning in September, 1985 (subject to final approval). Write to, or telephone, Ealing College of Higher Education, Room No. 955, St. Mary's Road, London W5 5RF. 01-679 4111, Ext. 3216.

THE MIME CENTRE

Director: ADAM DARIUS
Executive Director: Maria Phillips

Expressive Mime
Theatrical Mime
Indian Mime
Clowning
Commedia
Dance
Ballet
Sept 16-Dec 85

Sub-Editor

The Engineer, the weekly magazine for engineering management, needs a Sub-Editor who will maintain its reputation for lively and authoritative coverage of business and technology.

The Sub-Editor is responsible to the Chief Sub for copy preparation and liaison with the typesetters, and for ensuring readability in a magazine which covers an enormous span of topics for a wide-ranging and discerning readership.

The successful applicant should be an experienced Sub-Editor, familiar with modern methods of magazine production. Some knowledge of technology or engineering would be an asset, but more important is a willingness to work hard and enthusiastically to keep The Engineer at the top.

The post carries a competitive salary, and the conditions and benefits are those to be expected from a large and go-ahead publishing group.

Further details and applications to the Editor of The Engineer, John Puffin, at 30 Calderwood Street, London SE18 6QH, or telephone him on 01-855 7777.

The Company is an equal opportunities employer.

COMMISSIONING EDITOR

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales has developed a highly successful publishing list, currently turning over £1m p.a., with titles covering a wide range of subjects for both members and the business community.

An ambitious COMMISSIONING EDITOR is now required to strengthen the management team in this dynamic area of Institute activities.

We are looking for a bright self-starter (20's/30's), probably graduate, with commissioning experience and an awareness of business and computers. Publishing experience is more important than an accountancy background. Experience to date should indicate an ability to motivate technical specialists and staff and a flair for converting ideas into books.

Salary will be commensurate with age and experience.

Please apply in writing enclosing C.V. to Mr. Trevor D'Cruz, Director Member Services, The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Chartered Accountants Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2P 2BJ.

PRESS AND PUBLICITY OFFICER

Due to staff reorganisation, War on Want - Britain's fastest growing third world development agency - is looking for a PRESS AND PUBLICITY OFFICER. S/he will be responsible for all dealings with press and media, writing press releases and articles, editing and producing newsletters, leaflets and other information. The work atmosphere is hectic and exciting but the cause - the defeat of poverty around the world is exciting and worthwhile.

Applicants will almost certainly possess proven journalistic experience and will definitely need creative flair.

SALARY: £10,141.

For job description and application form please send to:

The Personnel Office
War on Want
1 London Bridge Street
London SE1 9SG.

Closing date for return of completed forms: 19 July 1985

WAR ON WANT IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

WAR ON WANT

Advertising Copywriter

Here is an exciting opportunity to break into advertising

THE JOB Porton Advertising is a young, fast-expanding agency with a wide range of consumer accounts. We are particularly strong in OTC medicines and toiletries. There now exists a vacancy for a gifted young copywriter to join our highly motivated and successful creative team.

THE CANDIDATE You will be young, talented and ambitious with the flair to produce imaginative advertising, mostly in the press, with radio and TV in the future. And frequently you will have to meet very demanding deadlines - this will not be a 9 to 5 job. Finally you will need the confidence to present your ideas to people at all levels within the agency and outside.

THE REWARD Our standards are high, and for the right candidate, the salary will be too. A competitive starting salary will be reviewed after six months.

INTERESTED? Then send your CV now to Robin Russell, Porton Advertising, 12 Great Newport St., London WC2.

PORTON ADVERTISING

**REPORTER
NEW CIVIL ENGINEER**

We have a vacancy for a bright reporter with a flair for news, and preferably with knowledge of the construction industry and/or financial affairs. New Civil Engineer is a 54,000 circulation news orientated weekly, the leader in its field.

Salary is not less than £10,000 for a qualified journalist, and attractive terms of employment include five weeks' holiday a year.

Apply in writing to: Hugh Ferguson, Editor in Chief, New Civil Engineer, Tallant House, PO Box 101, 28/34 Old Street, London EC1P 1JL.

Sadler's Wells Theatre

requires an

ASSISTANT TO PRESS & PUBLICITY MANAGER

The post needs someone with energy, ideas, good typing, compatibility and flair. Some experience preferred.

Salary £8,600.

Send application with full C.V. to: The Administrator, Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4PL. Telephone 01-278 0555 for full job description. Closing date for application June 28th, 1985.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

10-week intensive Summer Courses

INTRODUCTION TO BROADCAST TV/VIDEO

an SVU Broadcast & Customer, 11 VHS, digital video, computer graphics and animation, all using video and digital editing with time code, available on TV.

We course which commenced on July 1st, 1985, for application in TV/VIDEO

MEDIA PRODUCTION SERVICES

444, Brixton Road, London SW9 6EX Tel 01-871 7162

**Head of
Corporate Relations**
Salary c.£20,000

London Docklands Development Corporation is charged with the challenging task of regenerating eight square miles of London's Docklands - the largest inner city development project in Europe. After four years an immense amount has been achieved, but much remains to be done.

To meet this aim the Corporation has chosen an open, team-based organisation, with the emphasis on flexibility. The Corporation works closely with the private sector and this is reflected in its choice of staff as well as the style of the organisation.

The Corporation is recruiting a Head of Corporate Relations. The role will include the management of press relations at both local and national level and the organisation of news conferences, special events and cultural projects. In addition, it will entail managing the writing,

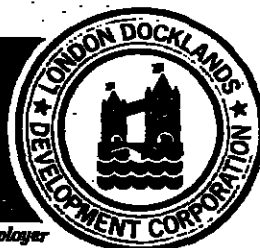
production and local distribution of the Corporation's own newspaper.

The overall aim of the Head of Corporate Relations will be to promote the widest possible awareness of all the Corporation has done and is doing, explaining its strategy and publicising individual initiatives.

Candidates are likely to have had at least ten years' experience within the public relations field, with recent experience at senior level, and will be expected to assist and advise the Corporation's Chief Executive.

Candidates should write to me for an application form: David Lowman, Personnel Manager, London Docklands Development Corporation, West India House, Millwall Dock, London, E14 9TL.

We intend to start reviewing applications on July 15, 1985.



► CONCEPTS INTO ACTION ►

An equal opportunities employer

WISBECH AND FENLAND MUSEUM

Founded 1836

CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above post. Commencing salary according to experience and qualifications based on AFPS 03/82/27/328.

There is a Curator's flat above the Museum.

The Museum, built in 1946, has extensive collections of archaeology, geology, natural history and social history. The Museum holds Local Archives and Parish Registers as well as a fine 19th Century Library.

The Museum is supported financially primarily by the Fenland District Council.

Applications containing full personal particulars and details of qualifications and experience, naming two referees, should be sent to: The Secretary, Wisbech and Fenland Museum, 10, Kingsway, Wisbech, Cambs, CB23 7JF.

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

seeks an experienced

**CHIEF
SUB/PRODUCTION
EDITOR**

This high-quality weekly magazine requires a Chief Sub/Production Editor to supervise the work of two Sub-Editors, work closely with editors, designers and printers and be responsible for all stages of the AJ's production from raw copy to page. The successful candidate will be fast, accurate and well-organised.

Holidays: 5 weeks + a year. LVs. Friendly offices near St James's Park underground.

Please apply in writing, enclosing CV, present salary and daytime telephone No. to: The Editor, The Architects' Journal, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BY.

**CREATIVE
SALES PEOPLE**

Salary £8,000-package £14,000

If you are a creative and professional young sales person, looking for broader experience and an environment in which to develop your skills - then this is the ideal opportunity for you.

You will be selling on the telephone and face to face as part of a team launching an exciting new recruitment service for a highly successful group.

You will be confident and articulate and probably from a telephone sales background. You will have the flair and enthusiasm to sell a new concept. In return you can expect plenty of responsibility and involvement and high earnings based on realistic targets.

Telephone Ann Jamieson on 01-631 1005

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INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

LONDON COLLEGE OF PRINTING

Department of Photography, Film & TV

**Senior Lecturer in
Audio-Visual and Sound
Production**

A vacancy exists for an Audio-Visual and Sound Production

appointment in the Department of Photography, Film and Television.

Applicants will be expected to have technical and professional experience in the provision of audio-visual facilities in tape-slide and projected image presentation, including the educational development of sound generation and reproduction as a discrete study discipline.

The successful applicant will participate in the organisation and management of audio-visual and sound production facilities as a departmental resource and the integration of Sound Studies as a practical component in existing BSc Degree courses in Photography, Film and Video.

Senior Lecturer: On an incremental scale within the range of £11,175-£13,125 (plus £2,000 inner London Allowance), starting point depending on qualifications, training and experience.

Further details, particulars and application forms, to be returned within 14 days, from date of advertisement, may be obtained from the Senior Lecturer in Charge, London College of Printing, Elephant & Castle, London SE1 8SL. Telephone: 01-725 8694, Ext 257

This post is suitable for job share. Applications for a job share appointment will only be considered if submitted on a joint basis.

LELA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

**ADVERTISING
MANAGER**

for East London weekly newspaper

with a group of professional writers

and sales experience necessary

Good salary and company car etc.

Write to: Mr. J. C. Stammers

CREATIVE LONDON &

RESEX NEWSAPERS LTD

11 Whitehouse Lane South

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Hi-Tech—High Profile

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS MANAGER

c. £17,000 Northern Home Counties

Technical excellence is this Company's hallmark. Prime contractors in countless major projects, they lead the field in the design, manufacture, testing and post production support of civil and military hardware and software systems. The commercial and operational success of these ventures calls for the very best promotional and support literature. This, therefore, is no job for an unimaginative, low profile specifications writer. On the contrary, your degree level education and proven creative abilities will be used to the full.

As Technical Publications Manager, your prime responsibility will be to ensure that the literature which complements the products is of equally innovative high quality.

Drawing on at least two years' experience at a senior level in the editing and production of quality technical publications, you will be managing a team of authors, photographers and a word processing facility.

Reporting to the Marketing Director and liaising with

Project Managers, your department will supply the Company's complete range of publications requirements. There will be considerable involvement in the Company's marketing activities and the preparation of client presentations.

Benefits, as one would expect from a No. 1 employer, include medical care, 25 days' annual leave, sports and social club, pension scheme and generous relocation assistance. Austin Knight have been retained to handle initial applications. Telephone Terry Kennedy on Egham (0784) 37096 for an application form. Or send him a full cv, quoting reference TK105, Austin Knight Selection, 66A High Street, Egham, Surrey TW20 9EY.

Please list separately any companies you would not wish your details forwarded to.

Austin Knight Selection

Display Manager

required for
John Lewis Oxford Street

to be responsible for the design and implementation of window and internal displays and the management of a team of about 30.

The displays cover the full range of John Lewis merchandise, from the latest store display experience is essential.

Pay will not be less than £16,000 a year and will take full account of current earnings and experience.

Staff benefits include five weeks' holiday, subsidised dining room and shopping discount in our department stores and Waitrose supermarkets. In addition, after provision for future development, the whole of the profits are shared among those who work in the business.

Please apply in writing with a curriculum vitae to the Central Department of Personnel,

John Lewis Partnership,
4 Old Cavendish Street,
London W1A 1EX,
or telephone 01-499 2347
for an application form.

John Lewis Partnership

Can you impress them from Varrington to Vindermere?

Life will be hectic but seldom dull for the experienced graphic artist and displays assistant we are seeking at North West Water. We serve seven million people and industry and our vital role includes water supply, sewers and drainage, rivers management, fisheries and leisure activities. You will work in our Public Information Unit — small team of media and publicity specialists — at our regional headquarters. Work will involve preparing a wide range of high standard artwork for print and displays. You will deal with various suppliers, contractors and freelancers, control equipment and operate a modern repro camera with associated darkroom.

North West Water

Applicants, preferably aged between 24 and 30, will have a BA Graphics / SAID qualification, grade 1 "O" level English language (or equivalent) and at least two years' experience in an agency or publicity organisation. A driving licence is essential and there will be work (overtime rates) outside normal office hours to meet some commitments. The salary scale will be about £8,000 to £9,000 with a starting point depending on how much you can impress us. Application form (returnable by July 12, 1985) and further details from: Personnel Officer, North West Water, Dawson House, 61 Bankway, Warrington (Tel. Penketh 092572 4321). We are an equal opportunity employer.

Battersea Arts Centre

HEAD OF PUBLICITY

To be responsible for the management and implementation of press, publicity and marketing strategies of this large multi-disciplined Centre.

BOX OFFICE MANAGER

To lead a busy box office team.

Apply in writing, enclosing full C.V., to:

David Goldsmye, General Manager

Battersea Arts Centre

Old Town Hall, Lavender Hill, London SW11 5TF

Job description available on request

Closing date — 8th July 1985

Advanced Course in COMPUTER GRAPHICS

30 September — 4 October or

• Computer graphics equipment

• 3D modelling

• Computer animation techniques

• Colour theory

• Illumination and shading

Contact: Mr W.L. Brown, (ref C961A), Middlesex Polytechnic, Bounds Green Road, London N11 2NQ. 01-368 1299 ext 245.

Middlesex Polytechnic

COVENT GARDEN

Millbank Publications require intelligent, enthusiastic people to sell advertising space in internationally distributed year books. Realistic earnings £15K p.a. Excellent promotion prospects.

20+ and eager to succeed?

Phone today.

Clive Beer on

01-379 3036



Faculty of Art & Design Cornwall College of Further & Higher Education Redruth, Cornwall TR15 3RD

Lecturer in Radio Journalism

Salary Scale: £7,548-£14,061 p.a. (under review)

Starting point dependent on qualifications and experience, but initially not above £12,093. Starting date: 1st September, 1985.

We are seeking an experienced Radio Journalist to join the progressive course team on our one-year JACTRA-approved Postgraduate Diploma in Radio Journalism. Industrial experience at a senior level is essential and this post, which will be based in Falmouth, offers an ideal opportunity to make a significant contribution to the industry through education and training.

Application form and further details of the above vacancy may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to The Principal, to whom all completed application forms should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement.

* Telephone requests will not be accepted

Cornwall College of Further and Higher Education Redruth, Cornwall TR15 3RD.

ilea Inner London Education Authority

LONDON COLLEGE OF PRINTING

Senior Lecturer in Periodical Journalism

Department of Journalism and Business Studies

To lead a well established team of Journalists working on a range of courses in Periodical Journalism and on BTCC courses with Journalism options.

The new Senior Lecturer will be expected to give a lead in originating new courses in Print Journalism; updating existing periodical courses and ensuring their continued relevance to industry and the needs of students.

Senior Lecturer: on an incremental scale within the range of £11,175 — £13,128 (plus £1,038 Inner London Allowance), starting point depending on qualifications, training and experience.

Further details, particulars and application forms, to be returned within 14 days, from date of advertisement, may be obtained from the Senior Administrative Officer, London College of Printing, Elephant & Castle, London SE1 6SB

Telephone: 01-735 8484 Ext. 227.

This post is suitable for job share. Applications for a job share appointment will only be considered if submitted on a paired basis.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

PUBLICITY MANAGER

Ward Lock Limited, an Egmont Company

Ward Lock publishes practical books of a popular nature, together with personality books and TV tie-ins. They require an experienced Publicity Manager who will be able to capitalise on their rapidly expanding publishing programme.

Please write with C.V. and current salary to:

David Holmes, Publishing Director,

Ward Lock Limited,

82 Gower Street, London WC1.

MARKETING/PUBLICITY

CONTACT THEATRE COMPANY, Manchester's only professional young people's theatre company, wishes to appoint a fourth person to complete the existing Publicity Team.

This is a new, exciting position, with responsibility for the promotion of the Company and its work through the planning of marketing strategies, market research and Press Liaison. We are looking for someone with flair and initiative, who can come up with, develop, creative ideas, and who can work well with a team.

Environment: Theatre experience is preferred but not essential. Please apply in writing, giving full details of age, experience, salary required and two references to:

Richard Cragg, Administrator, Contact Theatre Company, Deans Street, MANCHESTER, M15 6JA.

If you wish to have an informal discussion with us before applying, please telephone Angela Pople on 01-272 7521.

If you can do it, why not teach it?
There are lots of jobs in

universities, polys, schools,
and colleges in Education

Guardian every Tuesday. You
could learn something from it.

**YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE
GUARDIAN**

Four career men or women in their middle twenties, seeking a challenge

The Manchester Evening News, Britain's biggest and fastest-growing regional Evening Newspaper, is looking for four enthusiastic men or women in their mid-twenties to join the Advertisement Sales Team. Sales experience will be unnecessary as a full training in all aspects of advertising will be given on joining in September. Other qualifications needed are:

- * Bright outward-going personality
- * Good education
- * Several years' working experience
- * A desire to enter the world of selling

We offer an attractive starting salary, company car, contributory pension scheme and five weeks' holiday. Applications in writing with full education and career details to:

THE GROUP TRAINING MANAGER (G)

GUARDIAN & MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS PLC
164 DEANS GATE, MANCHESTER M60 2RD

Manchester Evening News

Britain's biggest regional newspaper

Science News Journalist

Pulse needs an experienced science journalist with an eye for news stories and crisp, clear writing style, to join the most widely respected editorial team in medical journalism.

The job offers tremendous scope for a motivated, self-starter to make a name for him or herself.

Pulse is the leading medical newspaper and this vacancy is considered vital to the paper's long-term success. The salary offered will depend on the candidate's experience and potential and an attractive offer will be made to the right applicant.

Other benefits include five weeks' holiday, rising to six with service, contributory pension scheme, free life assurance and a subsidised staff luncheon club.

Please write, enclosing samples of your work to: Howard Griffiths, Editor, Pulse, Morgan-Grampian House, Calderwood Street, London SE18 6QH.

The Company is an equal opportunities employer.

craftscouncil

INFORMATION ASSISTANT/PICTURE LIBRARIAN

The Crafts Council has a vacancy for an INFORMATION ASSISTANT/PICTURE LIBRARIAN. The postholder will be responsible for running the Council's slide and photo library and will work as part of the information team within the Public Relations Section. The information work requires research, administrative and organising ability, and includes some "front-of-house" work dealing with the public. This is a busy and interesting post which requires a patient and well-organised person with good visual recall. Accurate typing is essential, and previous experience in a related capacity together with a knowledge of and sympathy with the aims of the Council would be an advantage.

Salary in range £6,344-£7,082 p.a. negotiable s.s.e. on scale rising to £7,834. 22 days annual leave. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and application form, please write (as a postcard) to Penelope Rhodes, Crafts Council, 8 Waterloo Place, London SW1Y 4AT.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 8th July 1985.

Northampton Arts Centre

needs two able and experienced workers to join this exciting and expanding project

ADMINISTRATOR responsible for the Director for management of publicity, finance and general administration. Salary £5,500 — £5,500

HOUSE MANAGER responsible for day-to-day operation of the venue

Further details from The Chairman, Northampton Arts Centre, College of Further Education, South Lane South, Northampton NN3 3BA (0604) 463322

Closing Date: 26th July

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MAPS MAPS MAPS CARTOGRAPHIC DRAUGHTSPERSON

required for permanent post with leading Street Plan publishers, based in Streatham, involving the drawing of street plans.

Some experience essential. Knowledge of Leroy Stencil system and good hand-lettering an advantage.

Apply by letter only to: Mr Derek Reeves, Pyramid Group plc, Publicity House, Streatham Hill, London SW2 4TH

RECRUITMENT OFFICER TEMPORARY POSITION

The 4 star, 226 bedrooms, Tower Thistle Hotel, located by St Katherine's Marina, E1, requires a temporary Recruitment Officer, to start immediately up to the end of September 1985. Would suit hard working IPM graduates or person with some personnel interviewing experience seeking a "fill in post". Hours: Monday to Friday, 9am-5.30pm, and free meals on duty. For further details please contact Jane Henty on 01-481 3745.

ASSISTANT BOOK DESIGNER

to work with the Art Director on all aspects of publishing design from ads to indexes.

An interest in books and a good typographical knowledge is essential. This is an ideal position for a design school graduate with about 12 months' experience.

Write in confidence to: Art Director, Times Books Ltd, 18 Golden Square, London, W1.

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Chargé de la communication pour le marché français, il animerait une équipe de jeunes talents, rédacteurs, studio de création... et coordonnerait l'étude et la réalisation de tous les documents promotionnels, catalogues, films, etc destinés à renforcer notre impact commercial.

Pour un premier contact, merci de nous adresser votre candidature (cv, photo, prétentions) à Alan Goodenough, Avon Overseas Limited, Imperial House, Harrow, Middlesex HA2 7JW, England. Totale discrétion assurée.

AVON

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£19,722 - £21,234
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Further details of this post can be obtained from the Chief Management Services Officer, P.O. Box 24, Gillingham, Kent ME15 1TJ (Telephone: 05105, ext. 418) to whom your cv and the names and addresses of two referees should be submitted NO LATER THAN FRIDAY, 5th July, 1985.

MOTHERWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Associate Editor

"What's new in Electronics"

The leading products journal focusing on the latest developments in the electronics industry, is looking for someone to be a New Products Specialist on the editorial staff. The person appointed will have journalistic skills, knowledge of magazine production, and demonstrable understanding of current developments in the electronics industry. This is an exciting opportunity to improve your knowledge of electronics, research the latest innovations in the industry and develop your ability to communicate new information to our professional readership.

A good salary will be offered, dependent on experience, and benefits will include five weeks' holiday rising to six with service, contributory pension scheme with free life assurance and subsidised staff luncheon club.

For further details please contact: John Taylor, Editor, "What's new in Electronics", Morgan-Grampian plc, 30 Calderwood Street, Woolwich, London SE18. Tel: 01-855 7777.

The Company is an equal opportunities employer.

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC Faculty of Art and Design Department of Applied Studies PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN VISUAL INFORMATION DESIGN

Salary £13,085 to £14,580 per £15,467 (under review). The Polytechnic seeks to appoint a Course Leader for the BTEC Higher National Diploma in Visual Information Design. Candidates should be familiar with the role and aims of BTEC, should have a wide range of professional experience and skills, an ability to promote the interests and aspirations of the course to commercial, industrial, and research organisations, and a commitment to the development of Computer Aided Design and Audio Visual Communication techniques. An applications form and further particulars may be obtained from: Personal Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland SR2 7EE, or telephone (0783) 78231, ext. 11. Closing date: July 5, 1985.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING MAJOR EXAMINATIONS ORGANISER

Good typist with a meticulous eye for detail. Knowledge of ballet terminology a distinct advantage. Good organiser. Pleasant personality. Organisation of examination sessions and notification of candidates. General clerical back-up for the sessions: mark sheets, typing of day-sheets, itineraries, booking travel and hotel accommodation, liaison with local organisers for sessions outside London. Day-to-day running of London sessions - looking after examiners and candidates. Typing and checking of examination certificates. Typing of results lists, certificates lists, plus despatching certificates. Apply in writing with cv to: Miss Hanna, Major Examinations Manager, Royal Academy of Dancing, 48 Viceroy Crescent, London SW1 3LT.

CHRISTIAN AID seeks ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

in the following sections of its Aid Department: The Africa and Middle East section. The Latin America and Caribbean section (fluent Portuguese and/or Spanish required). For the European Community Office (working knowledge of French desirable). All posts require good literacy, administrative and organisational skills, as well as an interest in the appropriate area and a commitment to the work of Christian Aid, the church's agency for relief and development. Salary £7,885 p.a. job description and application form (on request) from: The Christian Aid, PO Box 16, 1, London SW1 8ST. Closing date for return of completed forms: 15th July 1985.

NSPCC

The NSPCC, one of Britain's largest and most worthy charities, offers challenging communications opportunities within its recently restructured Appeals and Publicity Division.

PRESS OFFICER

The NSPCC wants a young, but professional Press Officer to join its busy Publicity Department and help develop the Society's already high level of Press and Public Relations activity. Working with the Press and PR Officer the right person will have a journalistic background, some Press Office/PR agency experience and be sharp, creative and committed to the work of the NSPCC.

Duties range from writing Press releases, working on NSPCC Press/PR campaigns, dealing with press inquiries, and developing all aspects of communicating the Society's work to its staff, supporters and the public. Salary: SP 24-SP 30, £2,772-£10,382 (including London Weighting).

PUBLICITY ASSISTANT

Working within the busy publicity unit, you will assist in the copy and design of all the NSPCC's publicity material. On a day-to-day basis you will assist in the liaison with the advertising agency and other outside professionals. Working with the Publicity Officer, you will have sound writing ability, good communication skills and the motivation and energy to get involved in all aspects of the Society's publicity, dealing directly with the public, supporters, suppliers and other departments. Salary: SP 17-SP 22, £7,487-£8,577 (including London Weighting).

If you are interested in either of these positions, please write, enclosing a full cv, to: Jeremy Gee, NSPCC, 67 Saffron Hill, London EC1R 8RS. Closing date is two weeks after the appearance of this advertisement.

Designer

The National Union of Students requires a second designer to work on the design and production of its steady stream of communication materials, and to complete a professional and energetic team of communicators based at its Headquarters in London. The person we are looking for should have a flair for communicating with young people, proven ability in the field of information/editorial design and/or campaign design, and be experienced in liaising with printers and print buying.

Applicants should possess a Degree in Design (or relevant equivalent qualification) and post-graduate experience. Salary on the scale of £2,254 - £10,454 (maximum entry point being £3,654) inclusive of London Weighting. Holidays are 21 days rising to 31 days plus 5 days at Christmas and all Public Holidays.

Application forms obtainable from: Glynis Robinson, Personnel, National Union of Students, 461 Holloway Road, London, N7, telephone 01-272 8890. Closing date for receipt of applications: Monday, 8th July, 1985.

NUS is striving to be an equal opportunities employer.

INTERNATIONAL THOMSON PUBLISHING LIMITED SENIOR FASHION WRITER

DRAPERS RECORD, the leading weekly fashion trade magazine, is looking for a fashion writer. The applicant must be a fully trained journalist with proven feature-writing ability and experience of fashion. He/she will be expected to write and style weekly features informing the readers of the latest fashion developments, preview and report on fashion shows and exhibitions in the UK and abroad, and contribute to the news and marketing feature pages. In return we offer a good salary, five weeks' holiday and L.V.'s plus other benefits associated with an international company. Please apply in writing only to:

The Editor, Drapers Record, Knightway House, 20 Soho Square, LONDON, W1V 6DT.

YORK FESTIVAL AND MYSTERY PLAYS 1988 FESTIVAL DIRECTOR

The York Festival and Mystery Plays is to be held over a period of four weeks in June, 1988. The Festival Board wish to attract a suitable Director with the necessary abilities to expand the popular base of the Festival whilst at the same time maintaining the high artistic standards attained by the York Festival over many years. It is anticipated that the necessary experience may be provided by a wide variety of backgrounds. The Festival Director is a significant, giving detail of previous experience, together with any other relevant information (including the names of two referees) by July 12, 1985. Further details on the post can be obtained by telephoning York (0904) 98881, extension 507 (Miss Andrew Johnson), D. R. Apperly, Secretary, York Festival and Mystery Plays, Gildhall, York, YO1 1QN.

CLASSICAL MUSIC MAGAZINE JOURNALIST

The fortnightly news magazine for music, opera and dance in Britain and worldwide needs an imaginative, energetic. CM is published by Rhinogold - we also publish British Music Yearbook, British Music Education Yearbook, Who's Who in Arts, Music, and Media, Guide to Arts, Music, and Media Worldwide. We are a small company whose interest is in the arts, the people and organisations that make them and make them happen. education, audiences. We are planning a major expansion of our work to help bring news of British music, opera and dance to the world market and to tell Britain what's happening out there. So we want a writer who knows the scene, shares our vision of the future and will work as hard as we do in bringing it about. Salary: we'll talk about it when we meet. Write now - and tell us why we should read - to: Robert Macgregor, Editor, Classical Music, 52A Floral Street, London, WC2E 8DA.

Electronics for China - Editor & Journalist/Staff Writer

Business Press International, the world's largest publisher of trade and technical magazines, has entered into a joint venture with a leading publishing organisation in China to develop a series of technical magazines for China. The first of these will be launched in the autumn of 1985, covering the very rapidly expanding electronics industry - one of the most exciting markets for electronics products in the world.

Editor

A rare and outstanding opportunity exists for an Editor to be responsible for identifying reader and market needs and writing, communicating and editing accordingly. You would be expected to make an important contribution to the journal's development. You should possess detailed knowledge in the field of electronics, preferably with a degree in electronics engineering or a related subject. Much of the editorial to be commissioned must be "leading edge" and an understanding of the way in which developments are taking place internationally is vital. Several years experience in technical journalism, and the ability to work within and lead a small team is essential. Knowledge of China is not required. The job is based at Sutton, but will involve travel to Europe, USA and China. Salary £24,000 (in accordance with NUJ BPI Agreement).

Journalist/Staff Writer

An opportunity to join the team of this exciting publication as a staff writer also exists. Requirements are for a person technically qualified in electronics or a closely related field, who is hard working, enthusiastic and able to assist the editor in writing and commissioning. The ideal candidate will be working in journalism or the electronics industry as a technical writer. Salary £10,300 (in accordance with NUJ BPI Agreement). Apply in writing, enclosing a full CV to: Alan Barton, Director, Reed Business Publishing Developments, Times House, Thimble Wing, Sutton, Surrey SM4 4AZ. Business Press International is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL

EDITOR Open BTEC Project

The Business & Technician Education Council (BTEC) advances the quality and availability of work-related education for those in, or preparing for, employment in commerce or industry.

"Updating for Business" is a major Open BTEC Project developing learning materials to provide flexible learning opportunities for supervisors and managers. Following extensive pilot trials with students, we now require an Editor to undertake the revision of draft learning materials.

The position offers the opportunity to liaise with leading writers, reviewers, educational technologists and design advisers; co-ordinating information from the pilot trials; editing, and supervising the typesetting and printing of materials.

Candidates must have previous editorial experience, preferably of educational materials. The vacancy is for a 6 month contract (or secondment) from September 1985, and the salary range is £12-15,000 per annum.

Applicants should send a C.V. to: Mary Powell, Personnel Officer, BTEC, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0HH.

B/TEC

Leicester City Council

As part of the City Council's commitment to Equal Opportunity Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of marital status, sex, race, disability, or sexual orientation.

Recreation and Arts Crafts Assistant

Salary: £2,555-£7,329 plus extra payments for over-achievement.

Responsible to the Community Arts Officer for developing craft activities in the City, contacting community groups and administering a range of workshops. Candidates should have practical arts / craft skills, organisational and administrative experience and have undertaken some work in the community. An arts qualification and knowledge of ethnic minority arts / crafts would be an advantage.

Assistance with relocation expenses up to a maximum of £2,075 and temporary housing accommodation are available in approved cases. Application form (returnable by 12th July 1985) and further details from Director of Personnel & Management Services, "B" Block, New Walk Centre, Welford Place, Leicester LE1 6ZG. Telephone 549922 ext. 7094.

...your city council working for you

Graphic Designer/Draughtsperson

Salary: £6,747 - £8,454

An interesting opportunity exists within the Drawing Office for someone with flair and imagination and a good working experience of printing techniques. The work involves production of leaflets, publicity material, reports and exhibitions for a wide range of activities carried out by the County Planning Department. Applicants should have received formal training in draughtsmanship and graphic arts and have proven ability in the production of printed material. National conditions of service apply. Application forms from Chief Administrative Officer, Planning Department, County Hall, Bedford, Herts SG13 8DN. Tel: Bedford 555267. Closing date 8th July, 1985.

Hertfordshire County Council An Equal Opportunities Employer

PRESS and PR OFFICER

The Independent Schools Information Service seeks a highly professional Press and Public Relations Officer. The successful candidate for this post will promote independent schools through the media, handle media inquiries and advise schools on self-promotion by applying the full range of PR skills.

Journalistic experience is desirable; knowledge of public relations and a strong interest in independent education are essential. Salary £14,000 p.a.

Full job description from: The Administrative Director, 56 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6AG. Closing date: Monday, 8th July, 1985.

ECONOMICS GRADUATES

For trainee-ship in City Stockbrokers. Must have lively, outgoing personality.

TECHNICAL WRITER

An Oxbridge or similar Graduate with an excellent degree is required by successful W1 company. Demanding job for a calm, efficient personality. Salary £6,500 a.a.e.

47 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9HA
Telephone: 01-493 8824

JFL Judy Farquharson Limited

FREE FORM ARTS TRUST requires

FOUR VISUAL ARTISTS

to work on a major environmental arts programme in schools. This is an opportunity for artists with proven ability in communicating and 3D and visual skills to work on this pilot project which commences in 4 Hackney schools in September. The positions are part-time (2 1/2 days per week) and the ability to involve adults and children actively in creative work would be an advantage. Application form from: 38 Deighton Lane, London E8 3AZ.

TyneWear Theatre Company requires

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR

to take charge of all aspects of marketing and public relations for all of the Company's productions in Newcastle and on tour. Negotiable salary, which will reflect the importance of the post and skills and experience necessary. Applications in writing as soon as possible to: Nick Jones, Administrative Officer, TyneWear Theatre Company, Newcastle Playhouse, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7HL.

FILE-MAKING & VIDEO TELEVISION PRODUCTION

Comprehensive Programme in Professional Film & Video TV Production Technique. One or three weeks duration. 1 WEEK FILM COURSE: 18 AUGUST-24 AUGUST. 2 WEEK FILM COURSE: 18 AUGUST-4 SEPTEMBER. 1 WEEK VIDEO COURSE: 25 JULY-2 AUGUST. 15-20 SEPTEMBER. SPECIAL COURSE: Computer Graphics. OPEN DAY 18 JULY. CROSSROAD FILMS LIMITED, 13 PARKWAY STREET, LONDON W1. Telephone: 01-439 1973.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS!

For the top talent types with an A level or two, a good visual presentation and an outstanding, forward personality. A tremendous career awaits you in business publishing where you will be fully trained to sell advertising space to major companies. Starting salaries £3,000. Based in Central London. Age 18-35. Contact Rachelle on 01-439 8834. Careers Liaison Associates (Rec. Cons.)

SECRETARY

We represent television presenters, directors, and writers, and we need a Secretary to help us look after our clients. Please write to: CURTIS BROWN, 182-188 REGENT STREET, LONDON W1.

GRADUATING?

London based company is expanding its nationwide operation and wishes to meet young people aged 21-35 with a view to management training. Call 01-437 8070 for interview.

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER/ FUND RAISER/ ADMINISTRATOR

Required by the King's Head Theatre Club. Experience essential. Apply in writing only to: Mr. D. Crawford, 116 Upper Street, Islington W1.

BLACKFRIARS ARTS CENTRE, BOSTON COMMUNITY/ EDUCATION WORKER

A new post for the development of an outreach and education programme to complement the existing in house work of the centre. Degree or media arts background preferred. Education experience essential. Own transport required. Salary £5,800 per annum. For further details phone Boston (0205) 67011.

SWR INT-DESIGNER

A unique opportunity for an imaginative Designer with a creative approach to the development of jobs and graphics and the ability to run projects efficiently. Tel: 01-493 8834 (4 lines) 9.15am-5.15pm. 118, NEWBOND STREET, LONDON W1Y 9HA.

Montrose Design Recruitment

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone: LONDON 01-276 2332 MANCHESTER 061-832 7200

GRADUATE SALES TRAINEES

PUBLISHING LONDON W1 VNU is a company which owes much of its success to the Sales Executives who have joined us as graduates since our London office was set up almost five years ago. We are one of Europe's largest publishing houses, specialising in computer, financial and business titles. We are looking for strong personalities; people who have a forward-looking attitude of mind and are committed to hard work. Above all you must have the desire and drive to achieve in this highly competitive environment.

As an Advertising Sales Executive you will be working in a team environment and your job will involve both telephone sales and client visits. Promotion is based strictly on merit and we provide comprehensive and on-going training, a substantial package of up to £8,500 after four months (£6,000 basic + commission).

Call Linda Graham or Anna Franceschi today on 01-439 4242, Ext 2049 VNU BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS VNU House, 32-34 Broadwick Street, London W1A 2HG

ONLINE LEISURE INFORMATION

London's computer-based leisure information company provides a variety of information services to the public and the media. Two openings now arise for creative people with enthusiasm, initiative and a passionate commitment to developing leisure information for Londoners.

SPORTSLINE DEVELOPMENT WORKER and KIDSLINE DEVELOPMENT WORKER

With proven experience in writing and research to work with the directors in developing these exciting telephone services. Each will be involved in producing articles and publications, in promoting the services and in some phone-line work as part of a team. A working knowledge of London's sports, arts and recreation facilities is essential. Salary: £8,500-£10,000.

Details and applications from Online Leisure Information, 44 Earham St., London WC2H 9LA. Tel: 01-222 4640/2122. Online is an equal opportunities employer.

Metals Information The international information service for metals and metallurgy requires a graduate in metallurgy or materials science to work as an

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

The duties will include the editing and indexing of abstracts for a range of technical and technocommercial abstracts publications. Salary is negotiable, and conditions of service excellent.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, to: Manager, UK Office, Metals Information, The Institute of Metals, 1 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DB.

Direct Mail Co-ordinator

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A child's guide to the Tory pensions revolution

WHO are Benedict, Felix, and Leonora? What is their significance to the moral and social fabric of our times? Why do they loom large in the projected politics of the 21st Century?

Shrewd readers will not be surprised to learn that I am equipped to answer these questions. I can reveal that Benedict, Felix and Leonora are the children of the current chairman of the Conservative party, Mr John Selwyn Gummer. Their respective ages are 9, 4 and 3.

How do I know? Because Mr Gummer told me so together with the 1,200 delegates attending the Welsh Conservative conference at Llandudno over the weekend.

Mr Gummer presented his three children as highly relevant to the nationwide debate now taking place on the future of the state earnings related pensions scheme, otherwise known as Serps. For our convenience, however, he first made his own position on the matter quite clear. Serps, he declared, was

"one of the most disgraceful frauds ever perpetrated on the British people."

Let us leave aside the fact that this "fraud" was endorsed by the then Conservative Opposition before the scheme was introduced in 1977, and that one of those who endorsed it was the present Secretary of State, Mr Norman Fowler. Let us ask, instead, why Mr Gummer regards Benedict, Felix and Leonora as crucial to the debate.

The answer is that Mr Gummer regards them as the personification of the Government's current demographic projections, for the early part of the 21st Century — statistics made flesh, as it were. For the forecasts say that there will be only three working citizens by then to pay for the inflation-proof, earnings-related pensions of each and every retired couple. Moreover, says Mr Gummer, his Benedict, Felix and Leonora will refuse to carry any such burden when they grow to adulthood. That, he declares,

is the basic reason why Serps will have to go.

It is not entirely clear why Mr Gummer is so confident about the future behaviour of his children, since it is to be assumed that he has not discussed the matter with any of them — not even nine-year-old Benedict. But there is no doubting his conviction, or his evident belief that they will be justified in refusing to pay for his pension. In his eyes, it is clearly a moral issue.

You may feel that this is a distasteful argument. Yet Mr Gummer's recruitment of his children to illustrate his point is valuable for an unexpected reason. It raises the question of how Mr and Mrs Gummer are to be supported in their old age if Benedict, Felix and Leonora refuse the burden.

The Thatcherite answer, of course, is that they will be supported by their own past thrift. Instead of relying on Benedict and the rest to pay for state pensions via taxation, the prudent Mr and Mrs Gummer will draw pen-

COMMENTARY

Ian Aitken



sions they have paid for privately during their working lives.

But this answer is really just book-keeping. The pension Mr and Mrs Gummer will live on will represent a charge on the real productive capacity of their children as well as yours and mine, whether it comes out of taxation or out of a private pension fund. One way or another, our children will be keeping us because they will be producing the goods and services on which we (as non-producers) rely.

The only difference is that under a private system the modestly paid employees will be subsidised by a smaller share of future production than he would have done under a scheme like Serps.

In either case, it goes without saying that the richest among us will continue to get the gravy.

I raise these arcane questions because Mr Gummer is a declared Christian — a member of the church Synod, no less, with decent normal instincts.

Yet Thatcherism has now so engulfed this otherwise

decent man that he is able to decry effective social provision for the elderly as a fraud. A fraud, moreover, which his children would be morally right to renounce if it were imposed on them.

Indeed, Mr Gummer went further on Saturday, expressing a number of populist views which would not have looked out of place in a Victorian moral tract addressed to the underserving poor.

The most jarring of these came as part of a homily on Labour's spend-thrift attitude to maternity benefits. It was idiocy he declared, to pay too little to those who were in need in order to pay too much to those who were not.

And once again, Mr Gummer wheeled out his own family to illustrate his point. He said that he and his wife had recently had a baby and had received maternity benefit which they did not need. "We shouldn't have had the baby if we couldn't afford to look after it," he added.

The Victorian night clutching their nameless infants, won a round of fiercely appreciated applause from the conference delegates. But there must have been a few people in the hall who found it profoundly distasteful.

More significant, however, is how such sentiments are likely to go down with the voters of Brecon and Radnor who will be giving their verdict on the Government's record in just 10 days time. Much of Mr Gummer's speech was devoted to an impassioned appeal to Welsh Conservatives to rally round their candidate in the by-election.

This was echoed by almost every speaker from Mrs Thatcher downwards. The Prime Minister even put in a personal plug for the Tory candidate Mr Christopher Butler who had once been one of her aides.

Her words raised an intriguing question, however. Where was Mr Butler during this annual celebration of Welsh Toryism?

The official explanation was that a visit to Llandudno would have been a waste of the candidates' valuable time. In fact, as everybody knows, Mr Butler is widely pitching his appeal to the independent minded electors of Brecon and Radnor on the basis that he is not Mrs Thatcher's man, or even Mr Gummer's man, but simply "his own man."

So who is going to win at Brecon and Radnor? For what it is worth, my guess is that the Tories face a real possibility of defeat. The Labour vote will almost certainly hold up, and the question, therefore, is what will happen to the crumbling Tory vote. If it stays home then Labour's Dr William Willey will win. If it turns out to vote for the Government, it will probably go more to the Liberal Party's Mr Richard Lacey than to Dr Willey.

That would entail a famous victory for the Liberals, which might provide the impetus to get the Alliance handwagon rolling again.



Jack Higgs analyses the heroic qualities of Wimbledon's defending champion John McEnroe

A whiff of sulphur on the Centre Court

DURING the eighteen nineties officers at Yale stressed "unceasingly" the English ideals of "amateur sportsmanship." At student banquets Walter Camp, "The Father of American Football," thought nothing of rising and quoting from William Makepeace Thackeray's *The End of Play*:

Who misses or who wins the prize?
Go, lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fail or if you rise
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

No one in America takes seriously such stuff today, especially amateurs, but in the "salad days" of American athletics every sport had a representative and famous man in football, Connie Mack in baseball, Bobby Jones in golf, and practically everyone in tennis, "the gentleman's game" itself.

Big Bill Tilden, who disliked amateur sports officials and who was regarded as a "personality," rarely went beyond a "Jovian stare," to use Parkes Cummings's term, at the line-man.

For the most part, dignity at athletic contests was as visible as the scoreboard. Connie Mack, for instance, even wore a business suit with high stiff collar and sat in the dugout of the Philadelphia Athletics looking as Melvin Maddocks commented in a recent article in *The Christian Science Monitor*, "like a clergyman on his day off, genteelly postponing his outfielders for a wave of his score card."

What would "Mr Mack" as his players affectionately called him think of the sporting scene in the world if he were alive today? No doubt he would be stunned by everything from player strikes to drug use to genital hair behaviour.

Looking at the old school of conforming gentlemen and the new breed of stormy individuals, one is reminded of Gelett Burgess's famous distinction in 1907 of two groups of humanity, bromides and sulphurites, in his little book, *Are You A Bromide?* Bromides, he said, are all peas in the same conventional pod, living by rule and rote with ready-made, thought that are ready-made, proper, solid, and independent. Bromides cover everything that we do will be a direct and spontaneous manifestation of their own personalities.

John McEnroe is the most famous, perhaps the most famous athlete in the world. Though he may not be the champion on the number of endorsements, his image still seems to be everywhere. On my campus at East Tennessee State University he looks out of students between the pages of the semester schedule, suggesting that they share with him. He doesn't have to shave with Bic, but he does. Neither would he have to read Sports Illustrated, but he does, apparently, for he has recently promoted it, too.

In these ads and others, McEnroe comes off, or rather comes on, with abundant bombast, as engaging and humorous a young man as anyone would ever want to meet, the very opposite of the indignant figure on the back of Richard Evans's well-written and essentially complimentary book, *McEnroe: A Rage for Perfection*. McEnroe has even capitalised upon his notoriety, though not in the way which suggests that his outbursts were designed for the amusement of the masses, to the Nazis who have acknowledged the financial advantages of bad behaviour.

In one Bic ad he draws parallels on court between "close shave" and a "close shave," and in an ingenious pitch for Omega he has punched his right hand through a racket, a play on the word which, his eyes resting on his clenched fist and his eyes reflecting a tone of defiance and innocence that suggests possibilities in acting. In the Sports Illustrated ad the second group with a big smile and a slight winking of the hand. This particular symbol is perhaps even more telling than McEnroe himself. Through his tennis skills he has never been in doubt, many people still don't know what to make of him as a person, but are willing to suspend judgment. While his public behaviour has been utterly appalling at times, McEnroe's private life is a different person, reflective, generous, intensely loyal to family and friends, even conciliatory and unfailingly honest. His flare-ups are attributable to immaturity of youth, his Irish blood — "I'm Irish, you know," he says on the biographical jacket — and a "rage for perfection" all of which are called into play by, in McEnroe's view, the bete noire of modern tennis, bad officiating.



McEnroe on court and raging. Left, the smile of a champion

Also on the plus-side of McEnroe's character is his ability to laugh at himself. Following his victory over Brian Teacher at the WCT Atlanta tournament in April this year, he joked with reporters: "I heard this guy rooting, 'Come on, John! I'm really not used to that. So I told him to stop. He was throwing me off.'"

To be sure, McEnroe has more than one face in Atlanta, but he is not a popular American hero — at least not yet. Too many Americans, though certainly not to all, he is still an "Ugly American." He may not remain that, however, either at home or abroad. Well aware of his controversial place, he is trying to improve, trying to be more of a bromide than a sulphurite, though not at any price. The case of the Davis Cup is illustrative.

While in the past he has been almost predictably loyal to his country in playing in Davis Cup competition, this year he balked when participation required the signing of a code of conduct, an act that probably gained him more admirers than he lost. Willful choice of conduct is one thing, but behaviour, as another, is another. As does of McCarthyism and the House Un-American Activities Committee of the 1950s.

While he is not a national hero — at least not yet — McEnroe is as thoroughly American as the New York Yankees, and to understand

how American he is one has to look at the different attitudes towards sports in England and America. In England, especially among the upper classes, sports are social in nature, but in America, as in the English lower classes, they remain essentially religious. One attitude emphasises form and control, the other spirit and power. This is largely true of the difference in the literature of the two countries as well, the fiction of manners dominant in England, the romance in America of Mobey Dick, or satire like Huckleberry Finn, also a romance.

Virginia Woolf summed up the differences well in her discussion of the fiction of Ring Lardner. "Mr Lardner's interest in games has solved one of the most difficult problems of the American writer; it has given him a clue, a centre, a meeting place for the diverse activities of people whom he is trying to control. Games give him what society gives his English brother." Later she adds, though not insultingly, "In America there is baseball instead of society."

Virginia Woolf was basically accurate in her observations, but she didn't go quite far enough. She didn't say that games in America are essentially forms of natural religion or that in England they are means of cohering society and tradition. In America we do not go to games to see the grace and harmony inherent in ex-

cellent performance but to see our teams win, like English soccer fans. Few, other than academics, ever talk about the beauty of sports. The dominant subject by far is the won-lost record. Losing coaches may expect to be fired and sent into oblivion and judgment is final.

In England the situation is different, especially in tennis. There the sport is a form of art in America it is a type of war made up of sympathy for the merits and exhibitions, a way the only way for some, to rise in the world on the world's terms. Hence, those who make it to the top such as McEnroe receive the attention. If not the adulation, accorded to royalty in the mother country, McEnroe himself has expressed sympathy for the goldfish-bowl type of life the royal couple is subject to, having achieved something of that dubious level himself by his own talent.

In America the emphasis in sports is not on form but winning. Technique is not an aesthetic end but instrumental means for attainment, and manners, as a consequence, come in second place. While the English may be accustomed to violence of soccer fans, in America we are accustomed to on-court brawls in hockey, fistfights in professional basketball, piling on in baseball as well as football, and of course raging in tennis.

Just as every sport has moved towards the theatrical

violence of professional wrestling, that sport is gaining daily in popularity, especially among celebrities. Professional wrestling, though, is not a sport at all but drama, by such figures as the English "champion" John Mahaffy, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and the classical English scholar E. N. Gardiner.

The Greeks in fact, says Young, were much more professional than we ever realise and were not so much committed to an "aristocratic code of honour" as the quest for "distinction through excellence." This is the American way in general and the McEnroe way in particular, but even if Young is right in this impressive book about actual Greek practices, as opposed to the myth of the Greeks, our national morality play, that any performer must be something other than a player in an event. Certainly a hero must have other qualities, because hero himself means "a composite ideal."

What would Young say, for example, about the argument of Arnold Toynbee that the specialist is a sign of a breakdown of civilisation and that the horrifying example of "the specialist" in the modern world is the athlete? None of us can afford to be a mere specialist, especially the superstar who wields such influence over the minds of the young, whether he or she realises it or not. If we would be anything else other than the specialist, we would of course start with gentleness, a sign that we care for others, the essence of society.

Do you like John McEnroe or are you one of the undecided? Watch him carefully and when you have decided, see whether the thumb on your wavering hand is finally turned up or down. The direction will tell you as much about yourself as about him and even more about the connections of sport and society in the modern world.

"immortality ideology." Such an ideology, like traditional religion, offers one a means of attaining lasting glory, a victory at Wimbledon, perhaps, or perhaps even more. The goal in "immortality ideology" is not a cool, aesthetic performance for a cultivated audience to applaud, but meaning itself, a heroism that transcends death by a perfect victory.

Thus when McEnroe goes to the line to confront authority, he does so not to be humiliated or humiliated but to vent moral outrage, however expressed or justified. He is — or rather has been — the only highly and genuinely indignant person I know or have read about. Could more of us summon forth such righteous indignation and direct it at social issues, for example, world hunger and nuclear arms race, we would have Utopia within the year.

His wrath has been astonishing but it must end simply because the perfection he rages for is not of any significant consequence in the larger scheme of things.

This is where the British, being more seasoned, are wiser than we with their game-for-the-game sake approach instead of the rage for perfection or winning — is — the only thing philosophy. As quaint and even absurd as it sounds, the ideal of the gentleman-player is after all better than that of the expert champion just as the gentleman fan is preferable to the avid booster of the British upper classes can still educate us Americans and soccer fans in their own country on matters of play, but only if they will at the same time educate themselves. Indeed, Wimbledon officials, as well as tennis hierarchs everywhere, may start by asking themselves the question of Gelett Burgess, *Are You A Bromide?* Especially since number of the sweating champions on whom their own success, to a significant degree, depends have acknowledged their sulphuric tendencies.

English sporting gentlemen might begin their education by seeing first of all how their traditions evolved, and the book that I would recommend is David Young's remarkable *The Olympic Myth and Greek Amateur Athletics*. According to Young, the concept of amateurism is a modern one without basis in ancient athletics, a concept imposed in fact upon the classical period by such figures as the English "champion" John Mahaffy, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and the classical English scholar E. N. Gardiner.

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Jack Higgs is Professor of English, at East Tennessee State University.

PAUL BROWN reports

Search and deploy

WITHIN seconds of the Air India 747 jet disappearing from radar screens at Shannon Airport, Tuesday, the two British control centres for air and sea rescue at Plymouth and Falmouth were alerted.

The RAF air rescue co-ordination centre at Plymouth scrambled the RAF Nimrod on permanent standby at Kinloss in Scotland when the call came through at 8.02am. At Falmouth the sea rescue centre run by coastguards began checking the shipping near where the plane disappeared.

Mayday signals were put out by Portsmouth international radio telephone centre, the rescue centre at Valentia in Southern Ireland and by Falmouth. Four minutes after the Nimrod's disappearance was reported an aircraft on a routine flight over the Atlantic reported to West Drayton air traffic control at London Airport hearing an emergency aircraft. Beyond the coast of Ireland, these beacons only work after contact with salt water. This turned out to be a signal from the missing Jumbo.

Three Sea King helicopters from RAF Bawdry in South Wales and three from Culdroe in Cornwall which were already in the air were each given an area to search.

The two rescue centres in such emergencies appoint an on-scene vessel or plane to co-ordinate the search. For the air search the choice was the Nimrod with its sophisticated equipment and specially-trained crew. It was also the first aircraft on the scene.

Meanwhile Plymouth organised re-fuelling facilities at Cork for the Sea Kings which, operating two and half hours flying time from base, can only carry five hours fuel.

US forces in Germany offered the RAF support from Charlie 130. Hercules aircraft from Iceland, RAF Odiham in Surrey sent their large Chinook helicopters and late yesterday the Americans added the "Jolly Green Giant" HC 53 helicopters from Woodbridge in Suffolk to the rapidly-expanding search operation.

The first ship on the scene was the *Laurentian Forest*, a car and general cargo carrier which spotted the first unopened life raft.

The cargo vessel found the first wreckage within six miles of the reported radio signals, given to West Drayton. The ship was able to reach the area was the Irish Navy patrol boat the *Ashting* which was immediately put in charge of the search. The crew, specially trained in rescue work, brought together a fleet of four ships by mid-afternoon. Eight Spanish fishing boats joined the search early in the morning and another nine ships had arrived in the area by nightfall.

Theoretically the ships searched for survivors, but in practice within a sea temperature of 13 deg C the people in the water can only expect to survive for four hours.

As well as trying to recover bodies, ships take on board as much wreckage as they can collect. This could assist investigators trying to explain the cause of the crash.

The key to what happened and the recording of the last few seconds in the cockpit of the Jumbo will be in the black box recorder. This is designed to withstand impact but if it is lodged in a piece of wreckage that has sunk it will be virtually impossible to recover from 2,000 fathoms.

Britain has co-ordinated the rescue operation because of international agreements which split the ocean into convenient chunks. The Falmouth Centre operates to 30 degrees west, about 1,000 miles out in the Atlantic covering an area of 850,000 square miles. The RAF centre's area covered from Plymouth is equally extensive.

Love on a battlefield

BUGLES and other martial noises come from the speaker that relays what's happening on stage to the dressing rooms; you can turn it down, but never off. Next door the builders' hammers lay a muffled barrage. It sounds like the Trojan war rumbling all through the theatre at Stratford where already the new production of Troilus and Cressida has lost one Thersites — Nicky Hebert had to drop out because of injury — and several hundred lines.

But whatever else it gains or loses on its way to its opening tomorrow, it has Juliet Stevenson as Cressida; and it's difficult to think of another actress in this part more likely to make you edge forward in your seat. Animated, gesturing, smoking in conversation on stage she has a security that compels attention and a clarity of voice that sometimes makes the hair on your neck prickle.

And she has, after all, made clear her sympathies with the Greenham cause and with feminism, and this play, maybe more than any other, in its exhausted attitude to war, its portrayal of the brutal soldiers' view of women, makes Shakespeare our contemporary.

While Troilus is seen as the faithful lover, Cressida is seen as the betrayer. She begins with a kind of teenage-cynical wit, becomes a passionate innocent as she falls for Troilus and one night of bliss. When, next morning, she finds herself part of an exchange of prisoners between Greeks and Trojans, she seems to have no problem in switching her sexual favours too. But is this really a betrayal of a survival strategy?

Juliet Stevenson, who was acclaimed as Isabella and Rosalind, talks to Hugh Hebert as she opens in Stratford as Cressida

"It is a survival technique. I didn't want to play her as a whore — she's not a whore, there's no evidence for that at all. But yes, she may seem a cynic. I remember when I was a teenager, I knew nothing about sex, was completely inexperienced, but I was at my roughest about sex — that was my armour."

Even in the "betrayal" scene with Diomedes, the soldier who has taken her over in the exchange, Stevenson believes that it is not just a matter of surviving. "She also needs to be held. And with Diomedes, she knows that if she doesn't accept him as her boy friend, she will become the sexual pawn of the whole camp."

Yet there is betrayal, within that morning-after exchange. "There is a tremendous sense of her love being like a home. Then she's told she's got to be exchanged, and Troilus walks in — and he doesn't say 'I won't let you go.' He just says 'No remedy.' I think that's the greatest shock in the play for her. She feels she has betrayed herself — because self-betrayal is as important in the play as betrayal of anyone else."

She joined the RSC first seven years ago, almost straight from RADA and in a hurry to audition in London in the morning, on the train to Stratford after

lunch — when another actress broke a leg in rehearsal. Yet her first really big public impact came as Isabella in Adrian Noble's Measure For Measure, seen at the Barbican last year.

This season she combines Cressida with Rosalind in Noble's As You Like It which opened in April to notices that, while praising Ms Stevenson, were cool about the basic concept of a wintry production.

In between, television, in particular the title role in Antigone — not yet shown — and a small but vital part in the BBC series Freud, with David Suchet.

For Freud, she went to Vienna, for a role in the RSC production of Bulgakov's The White Guard, she went to Russia — under her own screen name, for Isabella, she spent three days in a nunnery. For this season's plays she has had no time for that sort of preparation, and now we have to see how these more instinctive performances compare with her more carefully structured ones — "my tendency is to over-rationalise."

As Rosalind, I suggested, she walks on in her first entrance like a girl you know will feel more comfortable in trousers. She is uncertain how to take that, but finally says perhaps it's because she wouldn't ever feel

at home in that kind of world. "It's an extremely sophisticated world, but only on the surface. . . . That violent wrestling match releases the most anarchistic, animal elements in all the people round. In Orlando, the Duke and it releases Rosalind's sexuality."

It's those moments of transition that fascinate her. "What interests me is the character's journey in a play, not seeing a definitive character, but the development, the changes, and when they take place. The wonderful things about Shakespeare is that the clues to that lie in the tapestry of the play as a whole."

The less wonderful thing is that because of the difficulties of scheduling rehearsals in the RSC, the players don't always get the chance to see the production as a whole until it all jigsaws together immediately before it opens.

"It can't then really be a collaboration. It will be the director's interpretation you see up there on the stage, and I find that more and more difficult. But then I'm more and more interested in trying to make it a collaborative event."

In fact, Troilus and Cressida has brought a lot of collaboration between Howard Davies and his cast, and when it happens, she says, that's marvellous. But it's ever finds herself in the kind of collaborative theatre she wants, it will be a theatre that takes risks. "You have to do that, you have to be brave. I don't think your job is to lick the hand that feeds you. I think you can teach an audience what its expectations can be."



Stevenson: Cressida may be a cynic but she's not a whore.

Walter Schwarz on C4's Maids And Madams

The nursery of apartheid

APARTHEID begins at home, where white-aproned black maids dandle the children of their white madams while their own children stay neglected, jealous, without prospects, in crumbling, sealed-off reservations. In this domesticity there is no violence: only chilling doublethink. No villain's only cultured liberal ladies, trying to help.

Your average "girl" is as old as her "madam" and has more children. She works, often as her family's breadwinner, in total exploitation and total insecurity.

This was brought from South Africa's sitting rooms into our own on Channel 4 on Saturday night in the brilliantly understated Maids And Madams. No other documentary has brought out the sickly, kitschy flavour of apartheid like this. It left us queasy.

Some of the nice ladies in the film seem uneasy about the subliminal effects on their children of all this illicit loving care from blacks. One of them, a psychologist, explains: "The black woman is so hungry for her own children that she's pouring all her love into this relationship with the white child. The white madam, in a fit of pique, might just suddenly dismiss her and there's mourning on both sides."

Myra Hamermesh, a British film-maker and painter who trained in the Polish film school, had to make this film almost furtively, in conditions that normally produce botched shots, off-mike dialogue and verbose commentary. She managed instead a documentary of great truth and simplicity.

She begins innocently enough with the black maid routine you can see wherever expatriates hold the purse strings, where providing jobs is the most useful thing a white family can do, like Nigeria or India. In both places we ourselves once had servants who worked too long for too little money.

But this was different: apartheid gives its "maids" no rights, scarcely even a legal existence. "In this country you have a whole nation that has been turned into domestics," a black fem-

inist says in the film. There are indeed more than a million maids: after agriculture, it is the largest form of female employment. A social worker explained with great kindness to a dismissed maid that her contract had been for 104 hours work a day, seven days a week, for £50 a month.

Next we heard Joyce, aged 34 with two children back in Port Elizabeth, being told by her new madam: "I don't like boyfriends or a friend visiting, because if they sleep over I can get a £200 fine and I'm not going to pay."

It was the do-gooders who appeared most pathetic. We heard a Black Sash leader, Sheila Dineen, explain how it all started with women's "impatience with ineffectual men, in extra-parliamentary opposition — a feeling that women could get on with things."

But later we heard the truth from another well-spoken liberal feminist, Sue Gordon, who helps run the Centres of Concern. She admitted when you tell her about making yourself very unpopular indeed, so the Centres have in many instances helped maintain the status quo.

The most spine-chilling moment was in a Montessori nursery school where privileged liberal whites had more or less illegally infiltrated two black servants' children. Sweetly, the young teacher tells her charges: "Let's look at our hands. Yours are dark brown. N'dolo's are light brown. And we are sort of pale, flesh coloured." The little children had already noticed the difference though they might have wondered why black and brown was not flesh.

In the end, of course, all this brainwashing with servants, ends with frustrated masters. A young man says: "every second of the day becomes a political act because you're told whose allowed to come into your house and where you're allowed to go."

His friend says: "have you noticed the guard dogs and alarms everywhere. The white people in this country are imprisoned in their fear."

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Guardian critics on the groups who brave the great outdoors

When rock comes raining down

AT TIMES it seemed like being surrounded by friendly people in hell. Trying to reach the main stage at Worthy Farm on Saturday afternoon meant slogging through acres of mud, but through a shallow brown lake that had engulfed tents, stalls and stages in what should be the most tranquil and exquisite music festival in Britain. Soaked through, and caked in mud, we followed their way through the hillsides between the stages, the crowd were good natured but looked dreadful.

Which was sad, because the range of bands appearing was impressive, from the West Coast's Green On Red (mysteriously playing on the small stage) to the Unholyables and the jazzy Working Week. On the main stage, housed in a giant silver pyramid topped with a CND symbol, the headlining bands offered a suitable mixture of protest and nostalgia.

The best newcomers were Midnight Oil, an Australian band with an enormous following back home, whose lead singer, the gangling, shaven-headed Peter Garrett stood for the Australian Senate for the Nuclear Disarmament Party. An energetic, engaging performer, he led the band through songs that

forever chopped and changed between bursts of heavy rock, more acoustic styles and elements of what would have been called pomp-rock in the Seventies. On records they are an acquired taste, but playing live and clearly astonished by the sight of an English summer, the rebellious surfers attacked Rupert Murdoch or Star Wars with engaging zeal.

The Oils were followed by more soulful protest from the much-improved Style Council, tackling their new



Ian Dury: back with the Blockheads

political songs like Walls Come Tumbling Down with cool and confident attack, and then Ian Dury, at long last reunited with all but one of his original Blockheads, even including Chaz Jankel on guitar.

He celebrated with a well-played selection of his best-known songs, from Billerica Dickie to What a Waste, and new material like the sunny We Want the Gold, inspired by his role in a forthcoming Polanski film, shot in the Seychelles. But by now, of course, it was raining again.

Robin Denselow

The reasons why people still turn up in the thousands to stand in the mud and rain, you could lag pipes with and let distant rock groups drown them in decibels have continued to defy analysis. U2, the headliners at Milton Keynes, are unique in being able to win over huge crowds under virtually any conditions. They did so again here in gloom and steady rain with a display of musical power and technological expertise so flawless as to verge on the mercenary, saving every detail of the spectacular Electric Co and the momentous Pride, then winding the whole day to a close with the hymn-lullaby 40.

The heart of the day lay in earlier performances by the two acts perhaps least expected to thrive in an open air free-for-all. The first was Barking mad Billy Bragg, a man of formidable resolve. He cut through the overcast with songs about love (New England), resonant political metaphor (The Wasteland Between The Wars) and his particular mutation of rock 'n' roll myth, AIS (Trunk Road To The Sea).

The second was R.E.M. A classic American four-piece whose natural habitat ought to be a small club, they unleashed a tightly-edited set of their more extroverted material. Harbouroast and Can't Get There From Here were enough to bring the vibrant crunch of Peter Buck's guitar in collusion with Mike Mills' nimble basslines. Singer Michael Stipe, inscrutable as ever, performed feats of osmosis with his microphone, genuinely spell-binding in Old Man Kenney above Bill Berry's measured percussive kick. Undaunted by plastic Coke bottles spinning past their heads, R.E.M. laid on a heartening display of professionalism in the service of emotional nuance.

Adam Sweeting

RFH
Meirion Bowen

RPO/Previn

PROKOFIEV'S Fifth Symphony — which received a brilliant and memorable performance at this Royal Philharmonic Orchestra concert conducted by Andre Previn — is an almost overt compilation of the composer's different traits.

In it we quickly encounter the ballet composer, consummately capable of presenting a range of interpersonal tensions within a series of terse musical gestures. The operatic Prokofiev is there, too, providing moments of heart-searching lyricism; certainly, also, the Prokofiev of film soundtracks, full of picturesque scenes and grandiose, epic assertions; lastly, the instrumental composer. Without such distinctive

ingredients, the symphony might seem a flimsy edifice, all too easily toppled by criticism based on Teutonic precedents. Until its closing coda, for instance, the first movement avoids any standard developmental treatment of its thematic ideas. But it is none the worse for that: its theatrical re-statements and alternation of four main ideas are merely Prokofievian methods that is all, and entirely convincing, too. Every motif seems to tug at the emotions. The little triplet figure rounding off the opening theme, for example, and the side-stepping key-changes that intensify the yearning of the main second-group tune.

As this reading also demonstrated, the ordering of the symphony is so luminous, the piece almost plays itself. Certainly, here, one had the sense that Previn was able to guide every detail effortlessly into place and he managed the numerous gear changes in each movement with absolute smoothness. In the first half of the

concert was Brahms's Double Concerto, with Pinchas Zukerman (violin) and Yo Yo Ma (cello) as the remarkably well-matched soloists.

COVENT GARDEN
Mary Clarke

Bujones

GUEST artists, we all agree, should not be allowed to hold back or eclipse native talent but they are absolutely necessary to provide a comparative quality but of example especially when, as is the case with the Royal Ballet today, there are few principal dancers setting the standards of excellence to which the young generation must aspire.

La Bayadere, for instance, in Nureyev's staging, demands not only dancing of superlative quality but understanding of the theme and mood of this Kingdom of Shades extract from the full length ballet. It isn't a jolly diversion (although by their smiling the female soloists seem to say so) but the quest of the Indian warrior, Sokor, for his beloved, the temple dancer Nikiya.

Baryshnikov has described it as "Petipa's idea of life in the beyond, a world of peace, dignity, symmetry, and harmony." And into it comes Sokor, the one living character, romantic and passionate, seeking ideal love. Nikiya represents that ideal through the pure classicism of her dance and, ideally, through the aloof serenity of her personality. But it is Sokor who is the driving,

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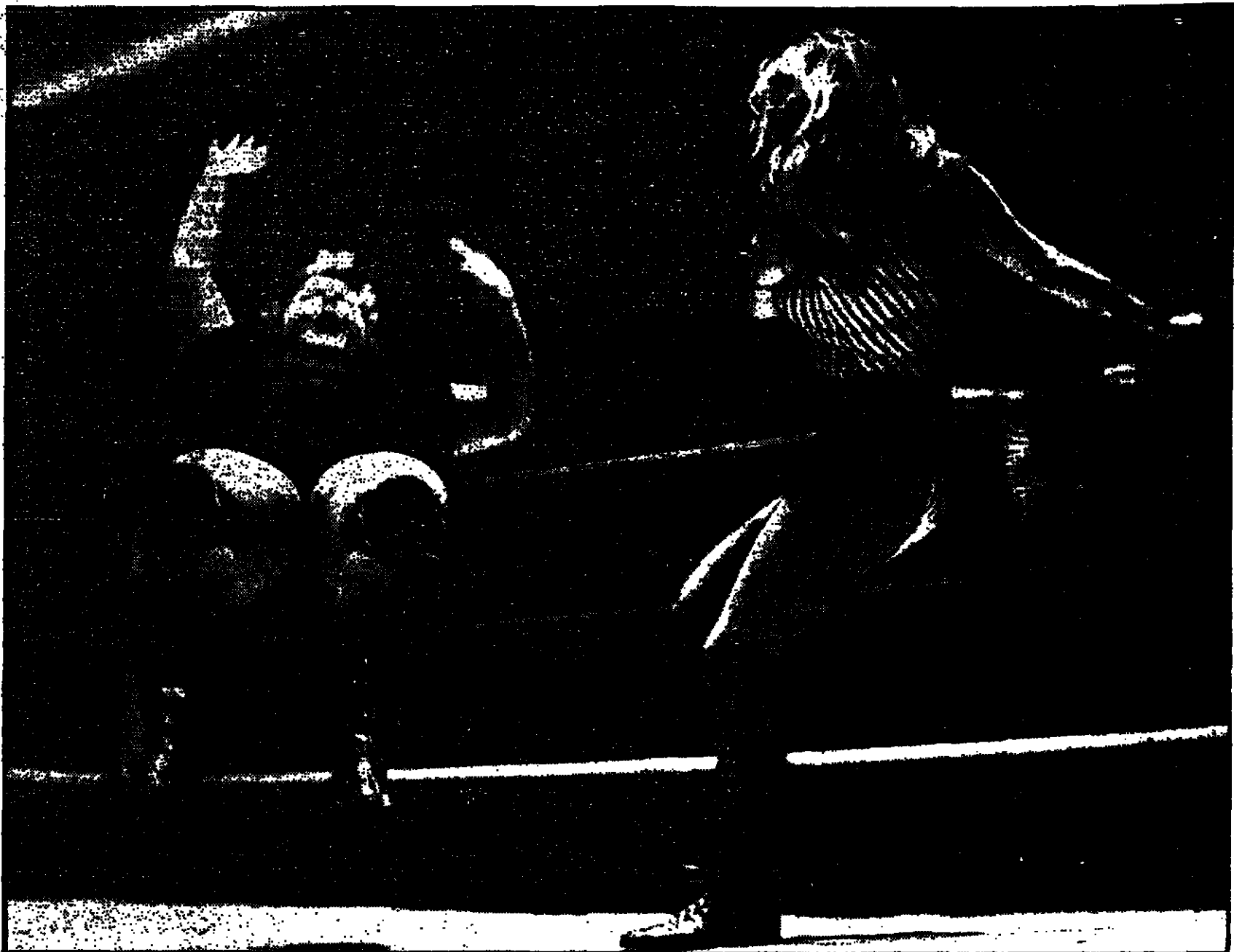
"Dialogue that leaps off the stage... full of glibness observation and compassionate hilarity" SUNDAYTIMES

"Wit, sensibility and tenderness" HAROLD HOBSON, TLS

"Perceptive and witty" OBSERVER



Heading for a fall — pictures by Graham Turner



Is it near-pornography, titillation, degrading to women? Or is it a manifestation of strong women, equal to men?



Polly Tynbee

KLONDYKE KATE sat in the tiny windowless cell, more lavatory than dressing room, overlooking her flimsy chair. At 23, her 20-stone body is her selling point on the ladies wrestling circuit.

out there looks poor, down-trodden, ready for a good live yell and a scream. "Oh, I'm mean, real mean," Klondyke said. But her great young round baby-face looked just out of a giant cradle, and she was almost amiable. But that wouldn't please her at all.

"People are scared of me," she says with pride. "Dogs and children run when they see me coming." In the ring she curses and threatens, foul mouthed, foul tempered. "I don't care what anyone thinks of me, I can earn more in a week than them out there earn in months."

She has been wrestling now for eight years, since she left school. She was captain of hockey at school — it always was a fierce game — but she wasn't a fighter in the playground. "I wasn't as big as the boys," she says. "I was just one of the girls." She was a good girl, she says, but she was a bit of a rebel. "I did what I wanted to do, and I did it well."

mean, low life image. "We hate people. Keep ourselves to ourselves," Lolita says. Her baby doll name is a parody of her image. "I was 14 when I had first professional bout. I lied about my age. I'll admit, my knees were knocking and I was scared. Well, it is scary. Some people fight with anything. I had a safety pin stuck right in my eyeball once. A nappy pin, would you believe? Klondyke Kate has been knifed, and she showed the scars on her arm and her palm. Someone in the crowd got over-excited, jumped into the ring and stabbed her before they could be stopped. These two deliberately stir up so much hatred, that things can get out of hand."

"We're the Mean Machine, the Bover Birds. The meaner you are, the better. You make more money that way. You get remembered," Lolita says. "I'd rather be hated. I don't like a lot of people anyway. We're not the sociable types. If we go out for a drink afterwards, we can't be bothered with the other people."

Her tag partner is Lolita Loren, who is much older and has a mean, hard face. Lolita's father is Bronco Jack Cassidy, a wrestler and trainer, and her ex-husband is Skull Murphy. She has two wrestling sisters, and her 14-year-old son wants to follow his mother into the ring. Her daughter, though, she says, with a surprised shrug, "She's into fashion and wants to be a model." She makes it sound odd.

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other side, where Miltz Mueller and Gemma Best are preying themselves up for the fight. These are the good girls, the pretty blondes, the ones the crowd loves. Klondyke and Lolita turn up their noses, roll their eyes. "It's better to be mean," they say. Klondyke swears she'll take Miltz's title away from her one of these days, for Miltz has been the British and European Women's Wrestling Champion for the last ten years. She is the biggest star of the circuit, has appeared on TV, trained Toyah Wilcox for her part in the wrestling play *Trafford Tanzi*, and now she's just made a record, singing about herself.

There are about 60 women on the wrestling circuit. It is a growing attraction, a necessary feature on many wrestling programmes. But it is not altogether respectable, however hard Miltz Mueller tries to make it. It has been banned from London by the GLC. The Women's Committee has agonised over it and tries to keep a low profile on the matter, but Miltz keeps pressing them.

Is it near-pornography, titillation, degrading to women, with the crowds taking such pleasure in watching women being hurled and wrenched and stomped on by one another? Or is it a manifestation of strong women, equal to men, breaking through traditional women's roles, as Miltz claims? Miltz tried to get the GLC Women's Committee to come and see a fight. She reserved them all seats, but they didn't turn up. It is, it seems, an ideological quagmire for them.

The music strikes up from a tiny, crackly tape recording. Into the ring march Klondyke and Lolita, dressed in combat jackets and camouflage caps — butch, fierce, shaking their fists at the booping audience. The boys and yells swell up and Klondyke starts shouting back. "Fiss off! Shut your faces! Fiss off! Come and smash you!" She knows how to make them hate her. For this is pantomime, well-timed, well-judged, and very funny.

Do the audience think it's for real? Hard to tell. Miltz's own song ushers her in with Gemma, both dressed in dazzling red sequinned jackets, their blond hair love them, and urge them on to vanquish their evil opponents. Their jackets off, the baddies wear black boots and leotards and the goodies red and white stripes. The ref checks their feet and hands for illegal objects. "A drawing pin!" he shouts, holding it up, having pulled it out of Kate's boot. The crowd shouts indignantly. Kate shouts back, and the match begins.

Kate wrenches Gemma's arm round, Gemma yells and screams. Kate plunges her great jaws into Gemma's flesh, with the ref pretending not to notice while the crowd, delirious, tries to tell him. By the time he turns to see, Kate has stopped biting. "Watch it, ref, remember they're women!" someone shouts. It's good theatre, far more fun than most of the men's wrestling.

As well as prejudice and discrimination which are loaded on by men, women still suffer from the mythologies about sport and femininity. John Cunningham reports on a new group, the Women's Sports Foundation, determined to set things right

When the sprint for fair play turned into an obstacle race

NOT much wrong with the way the sports world treats women, you might think. Prize-fodder Wimbledon is again thousands of female entrants in this year's London Marathon and, sweating at the base of the pyramid, three million regular attendees of aerobic and fitness classes.

The women and rollers of Wimbledon, where conflict is just a cross-court game, give the illusion that the fight by women professionals for fairer rewards was just a faded irrelevance. If only the big world was a microcosm of a well-run club. In fact, inequality still abounds. The Sports Council's Sport for All Campaign is not reaching nearly enough women; women in the newest sponsored road race will get half the men's prize money. And women are scarcely represented in the expanding recreation management industry.

As well as prejudice and discrimination which are still loaded on by men, women suffer from the mythologies about sport and femininity which have still not been shaken off. There is much to set right and, at a time when Britain is bent on a mass work-out, the obstacles are perniciously hidden under a

facade of fair play. Nevertheless, a new group is waging its fight. The Women's Sports Foundation has been pondering the problems for a year. Now it is ready to go public.

Right now, the foundation sounds grander than it actually is. It has no funds, no sponsorship, no premises, no secretary and no authority. It does have energy, anger and ideas, supplied by its founder members: sports women, academics, journalists and sports centre managers. If much of what they want to do sounds nebulous, it is only because of the immensity of the task in rooting out prejudice against women in sport and in taking on a sports establishment that is male dominated and slow to change.

But there are problems at grassroots, too. To see how things might be, go to the maze of Victorian terraces in Kilburn. There, wedged among homes owned by Irish and Blacks in a slow mobile bit of NW London, is the Charis Sports Centre. It's a small, built with the emphasis on attracting the community. It's a small, built with the emphasis on attracting the community. It's a small, built with the emphasis on attracting the community.

managed by a woman, Vida Pearson. Here women don't get hassled by men; the atmosphere is recreational, not competitive; women of all ages come. Those with children bring them to the creche, senior citizens use the weights class at their own pace. "They like it because of the low-key friendliness," says Pearson, who belongs to the foundation, and whose background is in community work.

"I wouldn't say sports centres are a sexual battleground," she says, "but people who are used to demanding facilities will tend to take over and push others out. Usually — though not always — they're men and they've got money. Lots of centres are dominated by middle-class men. And OAPs, blacks and women are not welcomed at them."

At one and the same time, the foundation wants to encourage women at community level and to influence the sports establishment, and to win the active support of ranking sportswomen. The exercise boom has helped, but the administrators in municipal and private sports clubs have not, on the whole, taken enough account of women's special needs, says Toni Williamson. To increase their up-take of facilities,

facilities have to be provided for children, transport, and the requirement of single parents and the elderly.

Williamson, a former Middlesex cross country runner, is a member of the foundation's media group. She realises that women themselves have to get rid of the myths which stop them from participating in sports. There is a real fear about muscularity. Women wonder "If I do a lot of sport, will I lose my femininity?" Even with those who already do exercise, there is much ignorance about fitness and their bodies: the effects of sport on menstruation and pregnancy often comes up as a topic in discussions.

The foundation wants to be able to answer these questions by ordinary women in ordinary locations. At the same time, it sees the value of research links with the medical profession. Sports medicine is a new sub-division in Britain, but it is more developed elsewhere. Williamson cites long-term work being done in Eastern Europe on the effects of high-intensity activity by gymnasts. And the foundation's general secretary, Celia Brackenridge, is keen to liaise with researchers in the field of gerontology, on the role of exercise for the elderly.

Talk to any of the founding members, and you will get a slightly different perspective on what the foundation's priorities should be. There's no conflict here; they wisely have taken the first year to hear from a broad range of women. "A key feature is diversity. Women's groups, I find, handle things very differently from colleges and the governing bodies in sport," says Brackenridge, a lecturer in recreational studies at Sheffield Poly.

There is a need for more of the big names to be associated with the foundation. "Some of the elite are not prepared to be public enough about what goes on in sport," says Toni Williamson and Virginia Wadsworth. And some are being muddled over.

The foundation needs a sponsor, or a ring of sponsors, too. So far, it exists on borrowed money in borrowed offices and homes. "Women in sport is a good bandwagon for sponsors," says Toni Williamson. Money is needed to set up a permanent organisation, with full-time staff to act as a grassroots information group, and a campaigning and pressure group. Additionally, the special interests of Brackenridge, in spite of the massive numbers of people taking up sport since the early seventies,

involvement of women in physical activity, the media committee has under consideration the launch of a Women's Sporting Challenge, in which women would set their own targets. There are discussions with building societies which might sponsor this event. All these piecemeal notions are aimed at gaining credibility in the face of what still is overwhelmingly a male organisation, perceived and executed pastime for many and profession for some.

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women, proportionately, are lagging behind. So, it seems, is the Sports Council. "With slogans like 'I'm still chasing the girls, but now I catch them', emblazoned on their 1985 youth campaign material, one wonders if things will ever improve."

A dilemma has emerged: "Exercise may be in fashion, but sport, it seems, is still a male preserve," argues Brackenridge. There is a big divide between the two forms of recreation, and it is ironic that women's mass success in one seems to be making it harder for them to achieve full equality in the other. According to Peter Lawson, general secretary of the Central Council for Physical Recreation, women sports teachers are to blame.

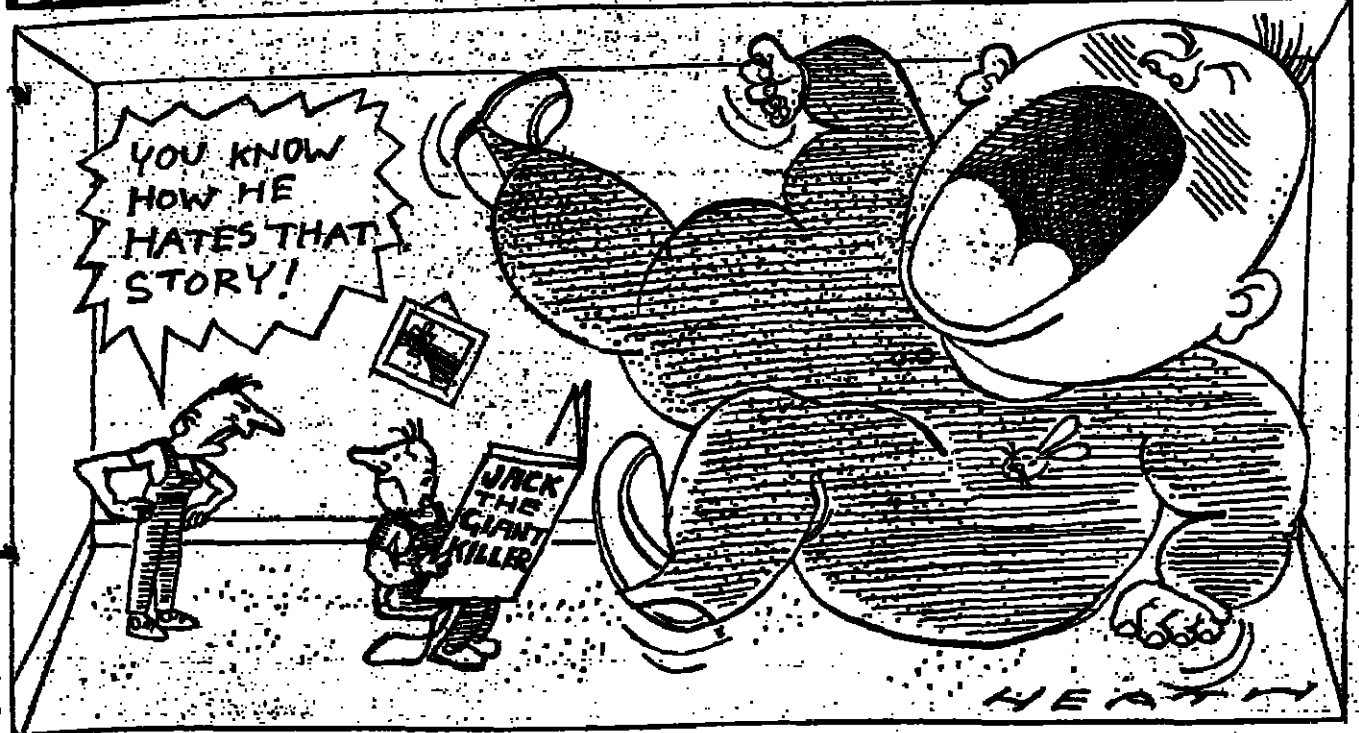
Lawson argues "Women's influence in the school sports system has wrecked it. They want for music and movement. Women are basically anti-competition. If you take away competition and achievement in school sports, you've got to have it in the clubs instead." The injection of egalitarianism, as opposed to competition, as represented by women concentrating on movement and dance, has come 20 years too soon and is harmful to the overall practice of sport, Lawson maintains.

He has a less contentious point when he notes the shortage of women administrators in sport. Recently, his organisation advertised for a technical officer and, out of 200 applicants, only 15 were from women. But his hunch about the reason is chauvinistic: "Women shy away from taking responsibility. It's nothing to do with the system, it's to do with their make-up. But there are a few outstanding women."

One area where women might be selling their sisters short is in sports management. It is a conundrum why more women teachers don't apply for leisure posts with local authorities' recreation centres. They after all, are both professionally qualified, and would be well placed to encourage more women to use the facilities. A few councils are appointing women's sports development officers, though some of the posts are part-time and not well paid. It's a pity to spoil such an innovation with parsimony. The Women's Sports Foundation, in its campaigning stride, could maybe do something about that for starters.

Women's Sports Foundation, c/o City Politechnic, Centre for Geography and Environment Study, 51 Broomgrove Road, Sheffield 10.

BABY



SCRAPE the surface of any borough nowadays and you will find a massive vat of worms, so it may seem odd that Castleton Town Clerk is such a happy man, always smiling, pressing his fingertips together, his little pink face beaming away, like the man who just found Taran's Secret Fountain.

And there are lots of secrets in Castleton that only Town Clerk and Capitalist Majority know about — the activities of 16 Sub-committees, the Policy Advisory Committee and a couple of other committees, the legal opinions that assist in decision making, and such like.

Naturally, Our Government is very much against secrecy in Councils. It's brought out its very own book, *The New Corruption*, condemning secrets and insisting that Majority Groups reveal all to the Minority. But this is a period of austerity, harsh measures must be taken, and while it's one thing to insist that a Capitalist Minority keeps its sensible eye on the behaviour of the Lunatic left, the presence of an emotional Socialist Opposition, Press

Vanity Fair

and Public at certain committee meetings is pointless.

Anyway, Town Clerk and his Capitalist Chums only exclude the Pinks from decisions that are unimportant, such as increasing the cost of school meals, reducing beds in old peoples' homes, equal opportunities programmes and privatisation schemes. Crazy idealists and other nosey parkers at such committees would be bound to over-react.

Just the 'odd' meal-on-wheels popped through a letter-box by a private minicab driver a few weeks ago and oozing a small blurt of gravy onto the carpet was enough to enrage the Socialist Minority. They may not know it, but the elderly prefer to be independent, especially at weekends, which is why Castleton Council only provides meals-on-wheels during the week. And if there are pensioners

who determine to be a burden on the State even on the Lord's Day, then they deserve a dirty carpet.

Cab drivers are for the most part charming and it's not the Borough's fault if there aren't enough kind lady volunteers to deliver meals for nothing.

And every borough has its little mishaps. Castleton Council Officers are human, they fight amongst them, they are not as perfect as some of the normal officers. Some departments rather detest other departments, as in any normal council, and no one can avoid a bit of maladministration here or there, like allowing 600 skip-fulls of rubble to be dumped next to Castleton Comprehensive.

higher than they should have done. It cost £40,000 to clear the rubble mountain away.

But money has often been frittered on Castleton children. A Lady Majority Councillor, fond of visiting Children's Homes, once took a peek into one of their larders and spotted some Cook-in-Sauce. Children were obviously being allowed to gobble luxuries. A new breed of pampered and indolent orphans was on the way. And that's the sort of thing that determined Council to slash the Education Budget by about £1m last year and almost as much this year, which easily covers the lost £40,000.

You can't make snappy decisions and savings like that with Opposition and Public around. Avoiding pointless discussion and getting on with the job is Town Clerk's road to Happiness. It stops people scraping and probing around, and then the worms can never surface. Which accounts for Town Clerk's smile. What worms?

Michele Hanson

The Heyssel message Labour fails to get

DAVID SELBOURNE

THE LONG-TERM crisis in the fortunes of an insular and reactionary Labour Party has a corollary: the crisis of direction currently afflicting those intellectuals of "the Left" — salesmen of red herrings — who competitively comment on it, hector it, or advise it from the sidelines (where they have always been, and will always stay).

Certainly, there was never a greater volume of seemingly sage ministration about its past, present and future; each back-seat postulant for notice brandishing his own Highway Code at the bemused driver of a political vehicle which, alas, is going nowhere. This being so, it is fortunate that the man temporarily at the wheel seems to have his eyes closed, as if in expectation of a happy party surprise: victory in the next electoral round of "pass-the-parcel".

Most of it, including the renewed bingo-calling of numbers in the psephological market — is, to call it by its correct name, a whistling in the dark of political and ide-

logical failure; or, a pissing in the snow of a coldly plebeian culture which thinks Britain's exclusion from world football a matter of much graver moment than the defeat of the miners. (And it is, too, though in ways beyond the ken of the Kop.) But who will tell our marxist middle-class, with their fantasy sense of identity with working people and heads stuck deep in the sand of wishful thinking, that neither the Labour movement's leaders, nor the British proletariat — that wingless Great Auk of history — is listening to, or can even understand, its nostrums?

If only, says one, Labour had supported the miners; if only, says another, traditional working class solidarities could be harnessed to Labour's rusting chariot; if only, says a third and fourth and fifth, Ken Livingstone, or Tony Benn, or Denis Healey or Uncle Tom Cobley were leader; if only there were greater accountability, more decentralisation, black sections, an anti-Tory alliance, or a new newspaper, or this, or that, or the other

— then, our red Phoenix, threadbare plumage restored, would rise again from the grey ashes of Thatcherite domination.

That this political renaissance of the good-and-the-true is not going to take place remains a largely taboo subject. An earnest of further ideological catastrophe to come, it is as if anything but the truth were now tolerable in this battle among drowning intellectuals to hang on to the lifeboat of their century-old illusion: the promise of yet another energetic revival of a socialist sense of purpose. (The fact that this "socialism" offers at best only an attempt to renew British capitalism's flagging momentum, under the humane and socially conscious management of Labour, no one is saying.) And all this predicated on the existence of a fictional constituency of honest proletarians, salt-of-the-earth and with hearts of gold — latter-day journeymen in a Pilgrim's Progress, or figures from Robert Tressell — awaiting redemption from economic

There is no such constituency, no such line of march, no such prospect for the Labour movement; and political energies stirring in the "grassroots" which would consume the middle-class Left for breakfast. Indeed, with the agonising end of Britain's industrial progress, Labour has reached the end of its own trudging "trajectory", a highroad paved long ago with the best of intentions, and along which generations of Dick Whittingtons have passed only to reach a political cul-de-sac from which there is now no escaping.

Yes, Cassandra has torn her hair and rent her garment over Labour often enough, and been (wrongly) declared time and again a false prophet. But, today, Labour — despite its modernising rhetoric — stands more obviously than ever for a brand of passive plebeian conservatism for which there is a severely diminished political legitimacy in the culture; stands for a "working class" which is either not working, or will never work again in the old ways, or (as

it always has) seeks to escape the point of production entirely; expresses the interests of a "movement" whose ranks are increasingly porous; and institutionalises modes of thought and action which no longer have the old resonance in the great mass of the younger generation.

Of course, its hucksters — themselves working overtime — argue that if Labour can "come up with" an attractive box of tricks on the hustings (a set of snappy one-liners and a new soap-box jingle) and "spruce up" its organisation, a renewed lease of life in office, with or without a coalition, is never absolutely out of the question. True, a sickle and flailing electorate, wrecked by the stresses economic deterioration is inexorably bringing, can opt for Tweedledee as well as Tweedledum.

But to what end? And what of the aftermath of "the next Labour Government's" certain and swift political and economic failure? What contingency plans can a nostalgic movement, its historic purposes evaporating, possibly have for the dire phase which would follow such an interregnum?

When war and welfareism, Butskellism and Thatcherism, public ownership and private, have between them failed to arrest our social and economic decline, is anyone among Labour's Canute-like dreamers asking about the prospects for the next election but one, when a Tory, or a Labour, or an Alliance or a coalition government has itself been swept away by the turned tide, in full

spate, of Britain's fortunes? Sadly, no. Instead, its latest Pled Paper, clad in his tumbler's silks of many colours, and playing upon his penny-whistle, hopes against hope to charm the rates — old rats and young rats, town rats and rural rats, white rats and black rats together — out of the wilderness; prays that the swings and roundabouts of electoral chance and mischance will deliver the nation and 10 Downing Street to Labour; and revive a movement at the end of its historical tether.

Worse, its romantic middle-class intellectuals, some of them "them Johnny-Come-Latelies", continue to urge their own false prospectuses on Labour; involving class solidarities and collectivities which exist now only in reactionary forms, or themselves promoting a reactionary welfareism (Aristotle's "jug with a hole in it") in lieu of any other concepts of social justice. Between them, they are again sedulously constructing a new, a new conception of the Labour movement's true political prospects.

For the Labour Party is, and will remain — under trade union tutelage — a ginger-group, or pressure-group, for the private market interests of labour. Moreover, it must play the political market in a socio-economic system whose values of attachment to property and nation (to say nothing of race) are "hegemonic" — all among working people.

Instead, to be truly "radical" and "progressive" in a future of permanent mass unemployment, environmen-

tal degradation, increasing xenophobia and cultural educational decline demands a politics — including the scrapping of the "comprehensive" system — which is beyond the present reach of left, right, or centre. "Socialism" as a talisman, or amulet, to ward off the evil eye of monetarism, Dr Owenism, Francis Pymery, or blinder still, the horrors of Brussels.

Indeed, what happened at the Heyssel Stadium will prove to be as revealing and significant for the Left in the long term as the defeat of the miners; more so, even. But a Labour movement, and a Left intelligentsia — steeped in working class chauvinism in the first case and middle-class sentiment in the other — will never be able to face up to the full truth of such (proletarian as well as plebeian) violence; preferring a blissful different from, but as conservative as, those which the Right offers.

But then there is no intelligentsia more conservative than the custodians of the (imaginary) history and future prospects of Labour and Labour; and an intelligence less scrupulous than that which hides its guilty secrets from itself and its audience. So it is little wonder that if Heyssel is one of the clearest portents of where British Labour might be going, the Left is silent, at least in public. Yet telling the truth remains the main issue before us.

David Selbourne is Tutor in Politics at Ruskin College, Oxford, and author of *Against Socialism: A Radical Argument* (Macmillan, 1985).

Israel's place in the hijack

Michael Adams

AS THEIR fearful ordeal is prolonged, the victims of the hijack in Beirut have every one's sympathy. But while one sympathises and hopes and perhaps prays for their early release, it is worth asking ourselves whose victims they really are.

To give ourselves a clue, let us consider the indisputable fact that this hijack would not have happened — nor would the destruction of the American Embassy in Beirut, or the dreadful slaughter of the American Marines when their barracks was blown up over their heads — if the Israelis had not invaded Lebanon three years ago and if the American government had not supported them in doing so.

The invasion devastated southern Lebanon, the home of the Lebanese Shia community. Upwards of 20,000 Lebanese and Palestinians were killed in the relentless Israeli bombing and shelling of cities and refugee camps, and ultimately of Beirut itself.

Thousands more were rounded up by the Israelis, including virtually all men of military age and imprisoned without trial in the concentration camp established by the Israelis at Ansar during their three-year occupation of south Lebanon.

All this was done by the armed forces of the state of Israel, using American weapons supplied strictly on condition that they were not to be used in an attack against Israel's Arab neighbours, and certainly not against civilian targets, but only in self-defence if Israel found itself under attack by the armies of three or more of those Arab neighbours.

None of these conditions was observed. The great majority of the casualties were civilians, and the journalists who covered the campaign — and even the ordinary television viewers who watched the bombing night after night — were able to see for themselves that many of them were the result of cluster and phosphorus bombs and other weapons whose effects are so appalling that their use against even military targets remains controversial.

There was no protest by the government of the United States (though many from outraged American citizens) at this illegal use of weapons provided by America.

On the contrary, the government in Washington maintained throughout the assault, and throughout the three year occupation of Lebanon, an attitude of close friendship and support which found expression not only in the supply of fresh arms, including cluster bombs, and financial assistance which barely saved the Israeli economy from bankruptcy, but also in America's exercise of the veto in the Security Council to rescue Israel from condemnation by the United Nations for the excesses of its "Iron Fist" policy against the Shia villagers of south Lebanon.

In the light of all this, the familiar claptrap about "mindless" violence by "fanatical" and "irrational" terrorists is perverse and ridiculous. Of course these Shia hijackers are terrorists, but there is nothing irrational or senseless about their actions.

On the contrary, the hijack constituted a clear and carefully targeted response to specific hostile acts by the government of Israel and the USA. And of course it is unfair that the victims of the hijack should be well-intentioned tourists from the American Middle West; but their sufferings have been in no way comparable with the sufferings inflicted on the Shias.

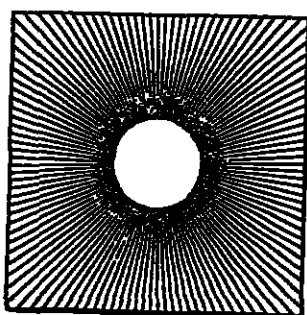
With luck, the present crisis will be resolved when the Israelis release the 700 Shia prisoners they are holding without charge or trial and in defiance of international law, in the prison at Athlit in Israel. But the larger crisis will remain, until the Americans face up to the simple if unpalatable fact.

If Americans want to avoid being hijacked or kidnapped or blown up in their embassies all over the Middle East, they will get nowhere by talking in high moral tones about "international terrorism", still less by using their enormous power in reprisals against targets they are too ill-informed to identify with any certainty.

Instead, they should look as possible at their own recent actions in the Middle East, and at those of their friends, and ask themselves a policy of simply supporting Israel, whatever it does, against whoever Israel chooses to attack, constitutes a policy at all.

Michael Adams is at the Centre for Gulf Studies at the University of Exeter.

A triple echo of the Nazi apologists



FACE TO FAITH

Christopher Driver

ROBERT P. Erickson teaches history at a college in Washington DC which can fairly be called obscure, and in publishing Theologians under Hitler (EIS) this week Yale University Press have given him a title unlikely to grab the multitude (What about For God and Goebbels or Creed of a Tinking Nazi?).

But Erickson has had a good idea and worried it all the way to the archives. I now begin to understand from his study of three patriotic German theologians why Dr Mengele never changed his mind, and why Hitler on his rise to power found it expedient, like Margaret Thatcher to insert an occasional prayer into his public utterances.

Emanuel Hirsch, for instance, was in no sense a marginal or trivial thinker. He debated on equal terms with Barth and Tillich. An exponent of the 19th century Danne revered as a pioneer by 20th century existentialists and liberal theologians — and a nationalist in the line that German Christians trace back to Martin Luther, Hirsch's description of theology's role in a world come of age marches at several points with Bonhoeffer. But his social roots and personal psychology were very different, and the crucial events of 1933, which started Bonhoeffer on road to the Flossenbürg gallows 12 years later, evoked from Hirsch the comment:

"No other Volk in the world has a leading statesman such as ours, who takes Christianity so seriously. On May 1 when Adolf Hitler closed his great speech with a prayer, the whole world could sense the wonderful sincerity in that."

The Judaic scholar Gerhard Kettel and the consensus Lutheran Paul Althaus were different from Hirsch and from each other in kind and (with hindsight) in culpability. Kettel's direct responsibility for the destruction of the Jews from German life and culture is damning. He kept his distance, it is true, from the infamous Deutsche Christen — who rejected the Old Testament, proclaimed an Aryan Jesus, and fused pagan and Christian elements into a woody German mysticism.

But in reviewing the policy options for Jewry in the first version of his book Die Judenfrage, he did allow himself to write that the problem with one option — extermination — was its impracticability. He claimed to

have been misunderstood, and at his denazification proceedings he was able to produce both Jews and Christians to testify to acts of personal kindness. But in the very heartland of practical ingenuity, a challenge like that was bound to be picked up.

Althaus, a born survivor by his instinctive dislike of extreme positions of anything, was horrified by the Holocaust when the details filtered through to his stolid mind. If the Germans asked for mercy, he preached in a sermon after 1945, they would be asked in return, "Were you Germans merciful with the Poles, the Jews, and so forth?" But he had accepted the fundamental National Socialist policy of discrimination against Jews.

Erickson uses this revealing quotation to forge the link between his godly trio:

"The crisis of modernity at the start of this century was real. It was particularly acute in Germany for the generation which experienced the first world war and its aftermath in Weimar and its sociological, economic, political, intellectual and spiritual dimensions created anxiety, unease and real dislocation. Furthermore, the crisis was more acute for some groups than for others. Jews and political leftists, for example, might benefit from the rapid political changes of democratisation; but academics and theologians were more likely to be hurt by rapid change."

"Each of these men developed a rationale for his political stance which was intellectually defensible. Each ultimately based his political judgments on an existential leap of faith, whether consciously or not."

The question Erickson raises on his last page should remind any British religious leaders listening — whether in Durham, London, or the undistributed middle — that the political cop-out available in this paralytic offshore island during the 1930s may not be on offer again:

"The catalyst for the crisis of modernity is hard times. Is the non-German world immune to this crisis? Can the experiment with free societies in modern society create a lasting social unity rather than social disintegration? Can it survive hard times?"

"The scenario to fear is one in which a combination of crises makes life difficult: a post-war, economic collapse, shortage of oil, shortage of food. If this is coupled with a meaningful attempt to follow democratic principles, to allow true freedom and give a true political voice to the plural groups within society, beware. Then we will hear calls for toughness, for law and order, for national unity. We will be tempted to sacrifice some democratic principles and civil rights for national wellbeing."

Under Hitler, the dignity of Protestantism was saved by its biblical theologians and their God-centred doctrine of love and grace, just as Rome was saved by the Vatican's internationalism from Volk-mysticism. But none of these emphases get much of a hearing on the football terraces, in Downing Street, or when Camden Council is setting a rate. Self-interest alone knows where to find its ideological justification.

Christopher Driver is the author of *A Future for the Free Churches?*



The desire to prevent ageing of monuments with razor wire reveals imbecilic ignorance of the processes of archaeological investigation. Picture by Frank Martin

Crossed wires on protecting the past

Michael Heaton

THE EVENTS at Stonehenge have highlighted one or two interesting points about our Government, and our society's, attitude towards our culture and our heritage. In particular the increasing tendency to sterilise the past and sever our contact with it. Such an attitude is enshrined in the government's new policy for ancient monuments, as enacted by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission via the agency of the police.

If there is one thing unique about the British it is our great cultural diversity and its physical manifestations in our ancient monuments. The Government, however, in its fanatical drive to rid the country of its undesirable elements, and its desire to halt the ageing of our monuments, is in grave danger of interrupting that process, as has been demonstrated at Stonehenge.

The Lifestyle Purchase by members of the Peace Convoy — along with all the layabouts, spoilt academics, alcoholics, cannabis smokers, welfare scroungers, immigrants, refugees and other social inadequates — is the raw material of that marvellous British eccentricity applauded around the globe. It

manifests itself in our arts and in constant technological innovations.

Those peoples hounded by government agents and inspectors, be they DISS or police, for not coming up to scratch, for not fulfilling our expectations, are the successors to a migration that has been going on ever since the last ice sheets retreated.

Those doing well by monetarism constantly wall about the evils of socialist levelling and how it will sap the nation's vitality and spirit, its essential Britishness, yet they fail to realise that their almost fascist insistence on cultural normality threatens us with that same mundanely uniform future. The "hippies" and anarchists at Stonehenge are the only hope this country has got.

A similar attitude, a similar desire for sterile normality, prevails towards our heritage in its liturgical and structural forms. Both of these bear witness to the passing of time and the changes incurred by our society in that time. We are the products of our past and, accordingly, express a desire to understand the processes of social development to help in the understanding of ourselves. Yet at the same time we seek to halt that process in its tracks.

That some damage, or rather wear and tear, will occur to Stonehenge and its immediate environs during a month long festival is indisputable, but the Ministry of Defence has done damage to monuments of similar construction and probably more importance, all over Salisbury Plain.

The MOD are by no means the only culprits. The wholesale destruction of Roman villas, neolithic and bronze age earthworks, medieval villages, and other less photogenic and less crowd-pulling archaeological remains about the country by motorways, supermarkets, metal detectors and agriculture, to mention just a few, is dismissed as necessary for the future security of our culture. These latter incur-

sions into the physical remains of our past leave no scars on our monuments, but destroy them utterly.

The damage, if any, done to Stonehenge is trifling in comparison, but because it is done by "hippies" — an out date term anyway — and other easily identifiable non-profit making groups, it is singled out for analysis and hysterical reaction. It's on a par with outlawing children picking wild flowers when everyone knows the real threat to our flora comes from farmers and industrialists producing things that nobody needs or wants.

The desire to prevent the ageing of our monuments with razor wire, concrete and gravel, reveals an imbecilic ignorance of the meaning of our monuments and the processes of archaeological investigation. The leaders and privileged members of our society would have been outraged at the desecration of Roman remains by the Vandals, Goths and Saxons; indeed by the later bronze age reorganisation of

Stonehenge itself. Yet these changes are the notches on the staff of time and the very stuff of archaeology.

In fact the Historic Buildings Commission knew well in advance that there would be a confrontation at Stonehenge, and deliberately planned it that way with the well rehearsed, now almost paramilitary, police force. Consultation and civilised discussion could have been employed. Instead, of brute force and ignorance, but unwittingly the Commission has become yet another political wing of the government, involved in a policy that has nothing to do with archaeology.

The "hippies", anarchists and pagans at Stonehenge have absolutely nothing to do with the destruction of our heritage. They revere "the Stones" in a way that millions of tourists, farmers and police could never do. They are using Stonehenge for its original purpose and so actively partaking in a continuum that the rest of us can only stare vicariously at through pages and frames of historical romances.

Michael Heaton is an archaeologist, working in Dorset.

THIS WEEK IN POLITICS

House of Commons

Monday: Debate on government policies for Britain's skills needs. EEC order on Lome Convention.

Tuesday: European Communities (Finance) Bill, second reading. Representation of the People Bill, Lords Amendments.

Wednesday: Food and Environment Protection Bill, remaining stages. Northern Ireland Act (Interim Period Extension) Order. Northern Ireland (Emergency Provi-

sions) Act (Continuance) Order.

Thursday: Debates on child benefit and housing benefit. Army, Air Force and Naval Discipline Acts (Continuance) Order.

Friday: Debate on Policing in London.

House of Lords

Monday: Local Government Bill, report. Rating (Revaluation Rebates) (Scotland) Bill, committee.

Tuesday: Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Bill, third reading. Social Security Bill, committee. Local Government (Access to Information) Bill, report. Rating (Revaluation Rebates) (Scotland) Bill, committee.

Wednesday: Debate on Defence estimates. Short debate on financial and investment services.

Thursday: Controlled Drugs Penalties Bill, committee. Social Security Bill, committee. Sexual Offences Bill, report.

Friday: Order on food weights and measures. Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, second reading. Surrogacy Arrangements Bill, committee.

Select Committees

Monday — Environment: Radioactive waste. Witness: Trades Union Congress. National Union of Seamen. Race Relations: Immigration from the Indian sub-con-

tinents. Witness: Home Office.

Foreign affairs: Unesco. Witnesses: The United Nations Association; Britain in Unesco Committee.

Tuesday — Education: Green Paper on higher education in the 1990s. Witnesses: Sir Keith Joseph, and officials.

Administration: Annual Report of the P.A. Witness: Sir Geoffrey Otten. Defence: Future of the Royal Dockyards. Witnesses: Plymouth City Council; Devon County Council; Cornwall County Council. Mr John Gannet. Committee on a private bill: Fellingstone Dock and Railway. Wednesday — Welsh affairs:

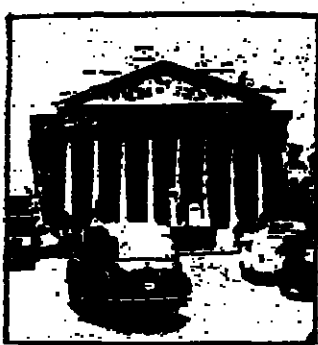
Proposed redundancies at B.P. Ltd; West Glamorgan County Council; Union representatives.

Defence: Future of the Royal Dockyards. Witnesses: Ministry of Defence Council of Civil Service Unions. Trade and Industry: Tourism in the UK. Witness: Peter Rees MP.

Public accounts: Funding of Scottish colleges. Witness: J.A. Scott. Scottish Education Department.

Social services: Social Security reviews. Witness: Tony Newton MP. Environment: Radioactive waste. Witnesses: Association of Metropolitan Authorities; Association of County Councils.

The interventionist strategy to save jobs that was never even given a chance



ECONOMICS NOTEBOOK

Victor Keegan

WHEN historians look back on the period of Thatcherism, they may well conclude that the crippling mistake was mismanagement of the exchange rate.

forces (and so unorthodox) has now given way to a more realistic view. The exchange rate is now increasingly "taken into account" when deciding the level of interest rates needed to keep the money supply under control. But the way it is taken into account is to keep the value of the pound up rather than allow it to drift down to a level which would enable UK goods to be more competitive on world markets.

It is worth emphasising that the pound has appreciated by 20 per cent against key currencies in Europe (where we do most of our trade) compared with 1979. This is the best the pound has done since 1945, when our inflation had been worse, so in theory the pound should have deteriorated.

It is easy to blame the "oil premium" for this. Since we have been valued a bit above the odds in virtue of our new-found oil wealth. But the reason sterling is high now is because the government wants it to be. Why else does the UK have interest rates a staggering six percentage points above those prevailing in the United States?

Remember, it is America which has the gargantuan budget deficit which is forcing her to have penal interest rates to attract funds from around the world to finance it. Why should we, with the lowest government borrowing in Christendom, have interest rates six points higher than the US? And the fastest growing proportion of that low UK borrowing is interest on government debt.

Why, with so much to gain, does the government not accept this free ticket to a virtuous spiral? The answer is fear of inflation, control of which has always been the government's overriding priority. It is the reason we have been subjected to a more serious recession than other countries and why our unemployment is so high. If the Government were to risk inflation getting even worse than at present (7 per cent or nearly double the 1983 nadir or 3.7 per cent) then it could spend an electoral catastrophe, the disintegration of the Ark of the Covenant.

But would it be so bad? The fear is that whatever method used to bring sterling down (exhortation, intervention on the foreign exchange markets or lowering interest rates) would aggravate inflationary pressures in two ways. First, it would worsen the already bad money supply thereby leading to price rises after a time lag. Second, any lowering of the value of the pound would also lead to a rise in the price of imported raw materials, more expensive thereby worsening the outlook for inflation. So far so bad.

Or is it? A lower pound would, other things being equal, certainly increase import prices, but it would also increase the price of exports. And not just because of the devalued pound, but because of the devalued pound. And since the interest rate effect would happen before the cost effect, the impact on wage bargainers might be beneficial. Also, the imported cost pressures could be partly absorbed by industry because higher demand arising from the initial devaluation would enable companies to spread their costs over higher production.

London Business School's view supported by Institute of Directors

Public spending 'too high for tax cuts'

By Christopher Huhne and David Simpson

The Chancellor's plans for £31 billion of tax cuts in the next two years, being scuppered by rising public spending and dwindling oil revenue, according to the London Business School's latest quarterly forecast, released today.

The influential LBS team, formerly headed by the Treasury Chief Economic Adviser, Sir Terry Burns, warns that public borrowing will overshoot its target by £750 million this year and by similar amounts thereafter.

The Chancellor and the Cabinet's Thatcherite have been relying on £67 billion worth of tax cuts in the next two budgets as a pre-election sweetener, but the broadly monetarist LBS forecasts that borrowing will remain doggedly over target.

"In other words," the report says "there is no scope for tax cuts unless much tighter control is maintained on public

spending and wages, or the pace of privatisation is significantly increased." This would allow the Government to fund tax cuts by selling off public sector assets like British Gas.

The LBS summary is supported by the Institute of Directors, which today has called on the Chancellor to introduce a substantial package of spending cuts in July, not least because it believes the real level of income tax has risen materially under the Conservatives.

"Since the Government came into office, public spending has risen by 15 per cent from £111 billion in 1979/80 to £126.4 billion in 1984/85 (if asset sales are excluded)," the IOD claims, concluding that the Tories are no closer to discovering a workable means of "cutting public spending and reducing taxes than they were in the approach to the 1983 election."

Criticising the Government's failure to execute its election pledge to cut taxes, the IOD argues that it would now be necessary to reduce the basic

rate of income tax by 9p simply to restore the tax paid by a couple on average earnings to the same level as in 1979. When the Conservatives came to power, the tax burden on individuals has grown so sharply, the IOD reasons, as a result of an increase in total

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Moukhtar comes over for the Irish Derby

RACING

Richard Baerlein

There are only four horses quoted in the latest betting on Saturday's Irish Derby at the Curragh. There is a danger of the race being the only seven runners. Perhaps the locals will produce a number of no-hopers to swell what may prove to be a most disappointing race.

The probability of the Aga Khan's unbeaten French Derby winner, Moukhtar, running has been recognised by Corals, who make him an even-money favourite. Guaranteed a run one could go on taking this price until the cows come home.

In a statement after the French Derby, the Aga Khan said he was unlikely to send Moukhtar abroad as he was a somewhat temperamental colt.

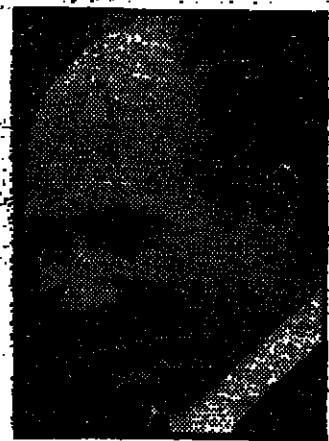
Plans have been changed and he will be sent over tomorrow in the hope that he will settle down in time for Saturday's race. The Aga has been particularly keen on turning Moukhtar's sire, Nishapur, into a top stallion. He won the French 2,000 Guineas, but has produced an ace in Moukhtar and one who stays far better than he did.

The recent heavy rains in Ireland should leave The Curragh track in an ideal condition for this handicap.

The running of Vincent O'Brien's only Royal Ascot performer, Exhibitioner, confirmed that the stable has very serious virus problems which he finished last but one after a 15-day quarantine.

There can, therefore, be no guarantee that Law Society, seven lengths behind Slip Anchor in the Epsom Derby and six lengths in front of the third, Damier, will not produce the same symptoms under pressure. He has been the 6-4 favourite in this sudden change of plan.

The field was further reduced when King Luther began coughing on Saturday evening. He had not been out since his five lengths victory at the Epsom spring meeting, but had been working so well that Geoff Lewis was confident he would at least be placed.



THE AGA KHAN... change of plan

Lewis will now go to Newmarket, where Nishapur, a winner at Bath and Epsom in his last two runs, will be out for the first time in the Northumberland Plate.

Apart from Damier at 7-2, Theatrical at 14-1 and the two horses mentioned above, Corals offer 33-1. Theatrical, a bad traveller and totally unsuited to Epsom, was unbeaten before he ran in the Derby. He should do much better on his home course and those best at Leopardstown in his Derby warm-up have not let the form down.

The attendance was not the only record attained last week at Royal Ascot. The tote cash takings rose from £1.88 million to £2.2 million, an increase of 18 per cent. This is hardly surprising in view of the number of tote girls rushing around, seemingly with a betting pitch in every nook and cranny.

There were over 400 of them on parade, which the tote claims is justified by the increased results. No wonder the bookmakers are jealous of the untold millions offered to the tote at all big meetings.

Nevertheless, most bookmakers would have been only too happy to have missed the meeting altogether.

I am not normally a tote sympathiser—though I did appreciate the 48-1 Sure Blade against his 3-1 starting price—but the betting fraternity must realise that when in a small field with an odds-on favourite a 33-1 winner like Bob Back can never pay the same odds on the machine. There is just not enough field money to go round.

It is no use complaining to me or the tote that 11-1 is an appalling price. Of course it is.

but this was obvious before the race, so remember that in future you need a good & disappointment.

I consider that in returning 7-1 Time Machine against an SP of 10-1 in the 30-runner Wokingham Handicap the tote is committing the punter to even greater torture.

After coming up on Saturday with Henry Cecil and Steve Cauthers off in contempt and it was good that their winner, Skaramanga, was also by the champion sire Shirley Heights, who had been put at the top of the tree by the Derby winner.

Skaramanga remains unbeaten and would receive far greater plaudits were he not in the same stable as Slip Anchor.

Later in the afternoon Cecil and Cauthers paid their last respects to Daniel Widenstein when Musique Classique ran in the Fernhill Stakes. She showed a certain amount of temperance before failing to reach the first three. Today all the Widenstein horses, with Cecil return to France without any great sadness.

Ian Balding did not win a two-year-old race at the royal meeting in spite of his highly talented team but he produced an outstanding Northern Dancer filly, Northern Eternity, on Saturday.

The confidence Pat Eddery had in her ability to quicken after Skaramanga had taken command of the race had to be seen to be believed as she went on to win by one and a half lengths.

Earlier in the day the Queen had run a nice backward colt in Final Selection, who must not put down as a certain future winner. Last at half-way he ran on in the final furlong to take third place, while the very experienced Barrack Street was making experience all against another promising newcomer in Ashinara.

Nevertheless, Northern Eternity's first bar bet in spite of nearly three hours solid rain between the two races.

Pat Eddery after riding Northern Eternity went on to Warwick and rode two more winners, including Ian Balding's two-year-old, Monty Dominion, who was blinkered for the first time. He stayed the Warwick seven furlongs well to score by six lengths. In his entire career as a trainer since he took over from Peter Haining, Ian Balding has never had such a prolific team of two-year-old winners.

Chris Hawkins

Trade High well drawn

Joyful Dancer (3.30) has been disappointing since finishing second to Castled in the Lincoln, but there were signs at Epsom recently, when fourth to Shamareek, that he was returning to form and his recent racing style should certainly be suited by the Brighton Mile this afternoon.

At Pontefract, the undrunk Trade High (3.45) is well drawn in the See It Live In Yorkshire Handicap and can repeat his earlier course-and-distance victory. He was the subject of a spectacular gamble at Thirsk last time, but got an atrocious run.

Dick Hearn's horses have been showing a glimpse of form at Wolverhampton tonight and Delfy Me (6.35) may give the West Halesy trainer his third winner of the season. This filly showed ability when third to Kingscote (subsequently third, in the Queen Mary at Royal Ascot) on her Salisbury debut.

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MOTOR RACING

Rosberg's tactical triumph

KEKE Rosberg, driving a Williams-Honda, scored a brilliant tactical victory in the Detroit Grand Prix yesterday. The Finnish driver, starting on pole, took the lead on lap eight of the 68-lap race, made a stop for fresh tyres on lap 50 and then held off a challenge from the Ferrari of Stefan Johansson.

Making it two Ferraris in the top three, Michele Alboreto finished third after a steady race on a track which deteriorated badly enough at one corner to cause three cars to crash.

Nigel Mansell, having held second place at an early stage, crashed his Williams-Honda and Ayrton Senna, challenging Alboreto on lap 51, also hit the wall at the same corner.

Senna had led the first seven laps before stopping twice for tyres and climbing back through the field.

Stefan Bellof was fourth, the German driver making up for the Tyrrell team's disappointment when Mansell crashed out on lap 31. Brundle had driven magnificently in the early stages to hold fourth place, but was eliminated while trying to lap a backmarker on the tight street circuit.

Derek Warwick, suffering from brake trouble, eventually retired his Renault with transmission failure. Elio de Angelis, driving a Lotus, finished fifth, with the Brabham of Nelson Piquet taking sixth place, one lap behind the leaders.

Alboreto's third place maintains the Italian driver's lead in the championship. De Angelis moves into second place ahead of Alain Prost, one of many drivers to crash at the troublesome corner.

Rosberg's last victory was under similar circumstances in the Dallas Grand Prix last year. The next round of the championship is in France on July 7.

Ross Cheever shook the Formula Three world by winning at his first attempt in the 1985 Marlboro British Championship at Brands Hatch yesterday. The American's Fiat RT30 led the 30-lap event from start to finish, beating the British challenge of Dave Scott in another Fiat. Maurizio Guglmin, of Brazil, was third.

ATHLETICS

Hammering at the door

East Germany and the Soviet Union, two of the strongest European track and field nations, shared the honours when their biennial international meeting ended yesterday at Erfurt, East Germany. The hosts won the women's match 88-67 but the Russians took the men's competition by 111-101.

In the hammer throw, the world record holder, Yuri Sedikh of the Soviet Union, exceeded 80 metres on all his six attempts and also produced the three best throws of the year. His winning throw of 82.52 metres was just under four metres short of his world record throw of 86.34 set in Cork last year.

Soviet competitors generally dominated the field events, but East Germany looked the more impressive on the track. Sabine Busch came very close to beating the women's 400 metres hurdles world record in only her second run over hurdles. She clocked 53.93sec despite losing her rhythm after hitting the last two barriers.

0.58 seconds outside the world record held by Margarita Pomoroyeva of the Soviet Union.

Another East German, Uwe Hohn, who last year became the first man to break the 100 metre mark in the javelin, set a world best for the year of 86.90 metres, and Volker Mai set an East German record of 17.50 metres in the triple jump, 47 centimetres released from the American Willie Banks' new world record.

RESULTS

ATHLETICS
ROSKOVY MEMORIAL SP EVENT (Prague)
100m: 1. J. Kucera (Czech) 11.57
200m: 1. J. Kucera (Czech) 24.57
400m: 1. J. Kucera (Czech) 51.57
800m: 1. J. Kucera (Czech) 1:58.57
1500m: 1. J. Kucera (Czech) 4:15.57
3000m: 1. J. Kucera (Czech) 9:45.57
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CRICKET

Richards in Oval rampage

Viv Richards led Somerset to a 61-run John Player League victory over Surrey by scoring 96 in 58 minutes and taking four wickets for 39 at The Oval yesterday.

Richards started by pulling Alan Butcher's left-arm medium pace for four fours, then at 58 he was dropped by Clinton in the gully and celebrated by taking 25 off one over from Newham. The West Indian hit three sixes, one four and a single, thus leaving the Surrey off-spinner with one for 53 in only three overs.

Richards reached his 88 with five sixes and six fours off 60 deliveries and Somerset went to 254 for seven with Botham hitting 29 in 25 minutes.

Surrey made a slow reply, which Lynch tried to improve with a six and six fours in his 58, scored in 45 minutes off 49 balls. But after Lynch and Thomas went, Surrey limped to 123 for eight.

At Trent Bridge an opening spell of three for 11 by Nottinghamshire's New Zealand pace bowler Hadlee destroyed Middlesex's chances of going top of the league.

Chasing 179, Middlesex did not recover from the shock of being 24 for three and, despite a Sunday best 70 from Devonson, lost by seven runs.

Devonson hit three sixes in a half-century off just 82 balls, but he ran out of support. Nottinghamshire's 178 for six, after being put in, was built around opener Brad (100) who shared a third-wicket stand of 72 in 13 overs with Johnson.

Allan Lamb steered Northamptonshire into third place and a six-wicket victory over the defending champions Essex at Luton in a match dominated by batsmen.

Northants, needing 217, reached their target with four balls to spare. Lamb struck straight driving Prince for six to settle the issue. The England batsman finished with 82 not out off 80 balls, with two sixes and five fours.

A superb all-round performance by the England reject Peter Willey helped Leicestershire to an 11-run win against Glamorgan at Grace Road.

Willey struck a pugnacious 40 which included two huge sixes, one of which ended up in the garden of a nearby pub. He shared a bowled eight overs for just 18 runs.

Henry Blofeld at Southampton

Gilbert in reckoning for Test

The rain allowed only just over three hours play yesterday at Southampton where Hampshire, sent in to bat by Allan Border on a pitch that allowed movement of the seam, reached 128 for four in 52 overs. Then the weather closed in and no further play was possible after mid-afternoon.

The Australians, who need all the practice they can get after losing the first Test match, have been treated most unkindly by the weather. Nonetheless the three seamers playing here all had useful spells in the morning and Holland, as usual, bowled his leg breaks skilfully enough after lunch.

The composition of the Australian team for this match suggests that Thomson will not be playing at Lord's next Thursday, while Gilbert, who shared the new ball with Lawson, comes into consideration. But the likelihood must be that one if not both the spinners, Holland and Bennett, will be picked for the second Test.

Chris Smith and Terry gave Hampshire a good start, although Smith's outside edge was in frequent use against the leg bowlers. The score had reached 62 when he ran out of luck and was caught behind after pushing forward to one from McDermott which left him. Nicholas was second out when he came forward to face a short leg off bat and pad.

In the meantime Terry had been driving and cutting well and he also played the ball nicely off his legs. His recovery from the broken arm he suffered in the series against the West Indies a year ago happily seems complete.

The score had reached 120 when he tried to work Holland's top-spinner to leg and was lbw, and one from Robin Smith swept at Holland and was bowled round his legs. It will greatly enhance the occasion if the Australians lose Lord's.

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SLAVIC TEST ... for Mats Wilander on the Centre Court

Patrick Barclay

Lineker sets a Goodison posser

SOCCER

Everton's capture of Leicester's England striker Gary Lineker on Saturday night will present manager Howard Kendall with the kind of problem many of his rivals would dearly like.

The League champions now have five strikers competing for two places, with Adrian Heath returning to full fitness after injury and the young Paul Wilkinson also mounting a challenge to last season's first-choice pair, Andy Gray and Graeme Sharp. But as Kendall said on Saturday, "It's not every day that a quality player like Lineker becomes available. I shall just have to sort it out."

Kendall signed Lineker in the face of competition from Liverpool and Manchester United. The fee may have to be settled by a tribunal. Everton will offer up to £500,000 but Leicester put a substantially higher valuation on the 24-year-old Lineker, who showed lively form for England on this month's visit to Mexico and the US.

The Goodison situation will interest Tottenham and Arsenal, who are understood to have made inquiries about Sharp, Everton's leading scorer with 30 goals last season. But Manchester United are likely to defer their search for a new forward after hearing that Frank Stapleton's transfer to Bordeaux has been called off.

Meanwhile, Burnley have appointed Martin Buchan as manager in succession to John Benson.

Bradford City, whose Valley Parade ground will be unfit for use next season following the fire which demolished the stand, have made alternative provisional plans for their first three home Second Division games. They are against Fulham on August 21, Brighton on August 24 and Stoke on August 31.

The League are to be asked to agree that the Fulham match be played later in the season and Brighton are being asked to switch dates of the two games between the clubs. City hope to move Stoke to Bradford Northern's Odsal Stadium on Sunday, September 1, a day after the World Speedway Championship, and will play the rest of the season at the Rugby League ground.

Juventus are to appeal against the sanctions imposed by UEFA following the Brussels disaster. The Turin club have been ordered to play their next two home European games in an empty stadium.

UEFA have also announced their first-ever penalty on a women's player. Gillian Totton of Northern Ireland has been suspended for four matches because she made "rude gestures" during a match against the Republic of Ireland in March.

FIRST TEST: Argentina 24, France 16

Porta sinks France

RUGBY UNION

A superb performance by their fly half Hugo Porta scored the Argentine Pumas to a 24-16 victory over a strong and previously unbeaten France in the first Test in Buenos Aires.

Porta scored 16 points with three penalties, a dropped goal and two conversions. He also created Argentina's second try, scored by Fabian Turians in the 37th minute.

France, 15-6 down at half-time, fought back and tries by Serge Blanco and Jean Baptiste Lesaut put them within two points of a draw with less than ten minutes remaining. But Jean Patrick Lescarboura missed the second conversion. Porta added two penalties and the French

failed to breach the strong Pumas defence again, falling to their first defeat in 18 matches with Argentina.

The key to Argentina's victory came from superb marksmanship, breaking down France's quick passing game. They also gained more possession from the line-outs through Ernesto Ore, Eliseo Blanca and Gustavo Melano.

Porta opened the scoring with a dropped goal in the sixth minute. Lescarboura replied with a 10th minute penalty, but in the 19th minute the Pumas touched down after a five yard scrum, Porta converting.

Lescarboura reduced the arrears with another penalty in the 31st minute, but three minutes before half-time Porta placed a perfect kick high above the goal where Lescarboura missed the second conversion. Porta added two penalties and the French

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BBC-1

6 0 am Ceefax AM. 6 50 Breakfast Time. 9 20 Pages from Ceefax. 10 30 Play School. 10 50 Pages from Ceefax. 12 25 pm Praise Be! Popular hymns with Ceefax sub-titles. 1 0 News after Noon. 1 27 Regional News. 1 30 Trumpton. 1 45 Wimbledon. 2 5 18 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 4 24 pm Our Street. 4 35 Babar Comes to America. 1 0 John Craven's Newsround. 5 10 Blue Peter. 5 35 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time.

6 0 NEWS: Weather News.

6 35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

7 0 WOGAN with Malcolm McDowell, Sir Les Patterson (Australian cultural attaché, one man guaranteed to get a word in), James Bolam, Cynthia Tucker (top tennis osteopath), and Kirsty MacColl.

7 40 FAME: Wishes. More drama with the young hopefuls of the Performing Arts School, several of them dreaming separately of the little things that could improve their lot — like money, power, love. But is it all so wonderful when their wishes are fulfilled?

8 30 'ALLO 'ALLO! Gordon Kaye leads the re-run WW2 sitcom as cafe patron and reluctant patient Rene, now jailed for helping to blow up the railway line, and hoping for help from his friend the Colonel (Richard Marnery).

9 0 NEWS: Weather News.

9 25 PANORAMA: When The Roof Falls In. Nine out of ten young adults, apparently, say that they expect to own their own homes ten years hence. But what price a place of your own when you can't afford to repair it or improve amenities — or worse when you can't keep up the mortgage repayments? Almost two-thirds of Britain's homes are owner-occupied — but points out Richard Lindley in tonight's report. "This also means that the largest number of unit homes are owned by the people who live in them." And although home ownership has increased since 1979, repossession by building societies has increased much more sharply, with 11,000 households losing the roof over their heads last year.

10 5 WIMBLEDON 85: Match Of The Day. Highlights of the first day's play in this year's tennis fortnight (see also BBC-1 1 45: BBC-2 3 0) with Dan Maskell leading the commentary team as ever, and the men's singles into the first round.

11 5 BILLY JOEL IN CONCERT. Another chance to see the American singer-songwriter in the Wembley concert first screened live last summer during his world tour, with another helping next Monday. 12 5 Weather: close.

BBC-2

6 35-6 55 am Open University. 9 0 Pages from Ceefax. 10 0 Daytime on Two: You and Me. 10 15 Music Time. 10 30 British Social History. 11 0 Zig Zag: Energy Ceefax sub-titles. 11 25 Enter Line. 11 30 Pages from Ceefax. 12 4 pm Kinderfest. 1 0 Physics Demonstrations. 1 5 Polymer Engineering. 2 0 Words and Pictures. 2 15 Pages from Ceefax. 2 40 Computer Club.

2 0 WIMBLEDON 85. The men's singles opens this year's championships, but it's double vision for BBC viewers, with Harry Carpenter introducing the overlapping coverage from the All England Club.

7 35 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.

7 40 FAVOURITE WALKS: Bill Oddie. Funny man and bird fancier Bill collects his crumhorn and hits the road to the Isles for this second programme in the celebrity strolls series. His ramble takes him round Fair Isle — for the peace, and the scenery, the absence of cars, and the presence of rare migrants and breeding sea birds.

8 5 THE LIVING PLANET: Jungle. The re-run natural history spectacular continues with David Attenborough engaged on a feat that makes cuddling gorillas look like kids' stuff: shinning up a 200-foot Kapok tree in the jungle of Ecuador the better to study the different wildlife communities that make their home on the various levels of the forest. Ceefax sub-titles.

9 0 THE YOUNG ONES. Re-run anarchy with the unconventional household.

9 25 THE PAUL DANIELS MAGIC SHOW. Richard Stilgoe accepts the challenge to a game of magical scrabble in the latest repeated edition, which also features comic ventriloquist, George Schick, and mime artist Geoff Hoyle.

10 15 CARDIFF SINGER OF THE WORLD. Staged for the first time in 1983 and now a biennial event, the international competition for young singers at the start of their careers this year features entrants from 24 countries, including China. Brian Kay introduces the nightly coverage of all five heats, with the final concert and the announcement of the winner following on Sunday.

11 0 NEWSNIGHT. 11 45 Weatherview. Close.

ITV London

6 15 am Good Morning Britain. 9 25 Headlines: Schools. 9 30 Picture Box. 9 47 Look Read... with Basil Brush. 9 59 Sport, Look, Listen. 10 12 Finding Out. 10 32 The English Programme. 11 2 Seeing and Doing. 11 30 Junior Maths. 11 38 The French Programme. 12 0 Alphabet Zoo. 12 10 pm Let's Pretend. 12 30 Medicine Matters. 1 0 News. 1 20 Thames News. 1 30 Film: Little Nellie Kelly. 1940 sentimental Irishy with Judy Garland, George Murphy. 2 45 News Headlines. 3 30 The Young Doctors. 4 0 Alphabet Zoo. 4 15 Crystal Tipps and Allstars. 4 20 The Incredible Bulk. 4 45 Dramama. Oracle sub-titles. 5 15 Diff'rent Strokes. 5 45 NEWS: weather.

6 0 THAMES NEWS.

6 25 HELP! with Viv Taylor Gee.

6 35 CROSSROADS.

7 0 THE REAL WORLD: Feats of Clay. Sue Jay and Michael Rodd report on the material revolution that is beginning to change our view of manufactured objects — everything from aeroplane bodies to kitchen equipment — traditionally made from metal, clay, sand, and plastics are the elements of tomorrow's technology. Oracle sub-titles.

7 30 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles.

8 0 DES O'CONNOR NOW!

8 30 WORLD IN ACTION: The Dreams of John DeLorean. "All the British Government lost was a little bit of money," the man says. He's talking about the £70 millions that departed with his disastrous Belfast car manufacturing fiasco. And he reveals on the programme that he's planning to start another new car company.

9 0 JENNY'S WAR. Final episode of ITV's POW pot-boiler with Dyan Cannon as the stalag stowaway, now reunited with her wounded son and unwilling to go along with the escape committee's getaway plans. Meanwhile her cover's been blown, and as the curtain rises on the camp concert, chief villain Klein (Robert Hardy) intends to leave no turn unscanned.

10 0 NEWS AT TEN: weather.

10 30 -w- Jane Badler, Marc Singer lead the dire sci-fi saga.

11 30 LOOKS FAMILIAR. Ray Galton, Alan Simpson, and June Whitfield join Denis Norden to reminisce about the good old days of show business.

12 15 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Paul Boateng. Close.

Channel 4

2 35 pm Medicine Men. 3 0 Tales of the Klondike. 4 0 Cautionary Tales. 4 30 Television Scramble. 5 0 Alice. 5 30 Fanny Waterman's Piano Progress.

6 0 OLD COUNTRY. Another chapter in Jack Hargreaves's rural diary.

6 30 THE ART OF PERSUASION. The Purpose of Advertising Is To Sell. Top British adman David Ogilvy, who taught the Americans how, talks to Christopher Frayling.

7 0 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7 50 Comment by unemployed writer Jenny Turner from Edinburgh. Weather.

8 0 BROOKSIDE.

8 30 MAN ABOUT THE HOUSE: Of Mice And Women. More old comedy with the flat-sharing threesome, with crafty Robin aiming to cash in on Christy's fear of a four-footed intruder.

9 0 END OF EMPIRE: The Gold Coast. The last four programmes of the series look at Africa, starting with the story of the one colony where we got it absolutely right, and earned the world's respect, as the most progressive colonial power. As a result of the Indian experience, which taught Britain the value of making concessions voluntarily and in good time, a nationalist uprising was forestalled and the new Ghana became the first of the black African possessions to hold an election and achieve independence.

10 0 ATHLETICS: The Ulster Games From Belfast. Jim Rosenthal reports on the meet which sees Ed Moses in action, and Zola Budd making her first appearance of the season.

10 30 THE ELEVENTH HOUR. The independent movie slot continues to make its contribution to Channel Four's Time Of Our Lives season on women today, starting with the last of three films by American feminists. Jackie Raynal's semi-autobiographical comedy, Hotel New York, depicts the director herself as the French heroine seeking her fortune in the Big Apple. It's followed (11 30) by Phoenix, 1979 fantasy drama tracing a young actress's relationship with an elderly neighbour, showing as a tribute to its director Anna Ambrose who died last month.

12 25 Close.

Radio 1

6 0 am Adrian John. 7 0 Mike Smith. Simon Bates. 12 0 noon Gary Davies. 2 30 pm Steve Wright. 3 30 Bruno Brookes. 7 30 Janice Long. 10 12 0 midnight John Peel.

Radio 2

4 0 am Colla Berry. 6 0 Ray Moore. 8 5 Ken Bruce. 10 30 Jimmy Young. 1 5 pm David Jacobs. 2 0 7 0 medium wave Wimbledon 85. 2 0 VHF Gloria Hunniford. 3 30 VHF Music All The Way. 4 0 VHF Steve Jones. 5 5 VHF John Dunn (MW also from 7 0). 6 0 Alan Dell. Dance Band Days and Big Band Era. 9 0 Humphrey Lyttelton. 10 0 Detective. 10 30 Monday Movie Quiz. 11 0 Brian Matthew. 1 0 am Bill Renella. 3 0 4 0 Folk on 2.

Radio 3

6 55 Weather.

7 0 News: Morning Concert.

7 0 News: This Week's Composer: Mussorgsky. Original version of St John's Night on the Bare Mountain (USABand). Song-cycle — The Nursery (Elizabeth Soderstrom/Vladimir Ashkenazy). Four piano pieces (Kun Woo Paik). Joshua (orch. Rimsky-Korsakov). Zheva Gal, LSO and Chorus/Abbado.

10 0 Clementi Grand Piano (c1827) played by Alan Cuckston. Works by Samuel Wesley, John Field, Richard Clement.

10 30 La Petite Bande, dir. Sigiswald Kuijken. C. P. E. Bach: Symphony in C major; Mozart: Serenades in B flat; Frank Seck: Sonata in D minor.

11 40 Cello and Piano (Mory Welsh/Anthony Hedges and Grief). Bach Cantata 1724. No. 7. Christ unser Herr zum Jordan kam. King's College Choir/Leonhardt Consort.

1 0 News: BBC National Concert: The King (clarinet), Gabrieli Quartet, Schabert Quartet in D; Mozart: Clarinet Quintet.

2 45 New Records: Handel: Royal Firework Music (English Concert/Finocchietti). Lully: Miserere (Choir and Orchestra of the Chapelle Royale/Armering). Mozart: Piano Trio in E (London Fortepiano Trio); Schubert: Erikonig; Der Koenig in Thule; Nabes das Geliebte (Graham Soderstrom/Paul Badura-Skoda); Berlioz: Harold in Italy (Lubomir Malý/Czech Philharmonic).

4 55 News: Mainly for Pleasure. Music for the Iron Volga Graham Barber (organ) plays works by J.N. Hanft, Bruns, Lubeck.

1 0 A Red Herring Story by Elizabeth Rast.

7 30 Schubert/Britten Festival from Manchester. Mervyn Davies (tenor), Jonathan Goodall (horn). BBC Northern Singers, BBC PO. Another Herby Schubert: Gesang der Geister über den Wasser; Britten: Serenade for tenor, horn and strings.

8 15 Father to a Letter between Edmund Goss and his father. Britten: Hymn to St Cecilia; Schubert: Unfinished Symphony. Mendelssohn and Brahms Violin Sonatas. Mervyn Davies, violin. Roger Vignoles, piano.

10 15 Book, Music and Lyrics. Last of Robert Cushman's talks.

11 0 Schubert: Four Interludes. Preludes and Fugues from the Well-Tempered Clavier.

11 35 ... And then there was one. Stravinsky: Three Pieces for String Quartet. Interludes. Stravinsky: Ballets. Stravinsky: Elegy (Gerard Causse, violin). 11 57 News.

5 55 Shipping Forecast.

6 0 News Briefing.

6 10 Farming Week.

6 20 Prayer for the Day.

6 30 Today, including 7 0 8 0 News.

8 35 The Week on 4.

Radio 4

6 0 am Ceefax. 6 50 News. 7 0 News. 7 15 News. 7 30 News. 7 45 News. 8 0 News. 8 15 News. 8 30 News. 8 45 News. 9 0 News. 9 15 News. 9 30 News. 9 45 News. 10 0 News. 10 15 News. 10 30 News. 10 45 News. 11 0 News. 11 15 News. 11 30 News. 11 45 News. 12 0 News. 12 15 News. 12 30 News. 12 45 News. 1 0 News. 1 15 News. 1 30 News. 1 45 News. 2 0 News. 2 15 News. 2 30 News. 2 45 News. 3 0 News. 3 15 News. 3 30 News. 3 45 News. 4 0 News. 4 15 News. 4 30 News. 4 45 News. 5 0 News. 5 15 News. 5 30 News. 5 45 News. 6 0 News. 6 15 News. 6 30 News. 6 45 News. 7 0 News. 7 15 News. 7 30 News. 7 45 News. 8 0 News. 8 15 News. 8 30 News. 8 45 News. 9 0 News. 9 15 News. 9 30 News. 9 45 News. 10 0 News. 10 15 News. 10 30 News. 10 45 News. 11 0 News. 11 15 News. 11 30 News. 11 45 News. 12 0 News. 12 15 News. 12 30 News. 12 45 News. 1 0 News. 1 15 News. 1 30 News. 1 45 News. 2 0 News. 2 15 News. 2 30 News. 2 45 News. 3 0 News. 3 15 News. 3 30 News. 3 45 News. 4 0 News. 4 15 News. 4 30 News. 4 45 News. 5 0 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